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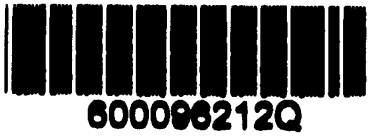
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Gutta cavat lapidem NON VI SED SÆPE *cadendo.*

THE MASTERY SERIES.

LATIN.

BY

THOMAS PRENDERGAST,

LATE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE AT MADRAS:

Author of

'THE MASTERY OF LANGUAGES, OR THE ART OF SPEAKING FOREIGN TONGUES IDIOMATICALLY' 'HANDBOOK TO THE MASTERY SERIES AND MANUALS OF HEBREW, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND SPANISH.

THIRD EDITION.

LONDON:

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1876.

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PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION

THE ORIGINALITY of this Method consists in adapting sentences to each other so that one page shall yield hundreds of exercises, planned to enable beginners to practise vivâ voce composition without blundering. Secondly. In arranging typical sentences with analytical variations so devised as to disclose the latent constructions, and to perform with their English versions the duty of explaining the meaning of each word and of each inflection when recurring in different combinations.

Thirdly. In requiring that every sentence committed to memory shall be reproduced with perfect fluency, accuracy, and readiness, at sight of its English version; that all the back lessons shall be daily rehearsed in ever-varying order of succession; and that they shall always be read aloud before each rehearsal.

Fourthly. In exercising and developing the lingual faculty, by means of vivâ voce composition very cautiously conducted, and exacting perfect facility in the diversification of every mastered sentence, in order to make it correspond with the alteration of one word at a time in the English version thereof.

The Science of Grammar, with its quaint, grotesque, technical terms, is far too abstruse a study for children, and although many of its truths are so simple and obvious that no explanation can make them clearer than they are, some are rendered even more obscure by the grammarian's efforts to expound them. There is no construction in common use which is not employed by children 8 years old so freely and appropriately that we can neither challenge the correctness of

the phrase, nor call in question the intelligence of the speaker. Mastery, therefore, is quite suitable for boys of that age, if they are fit to learn grammar.

This method is devised to enable beginners to obtain a real, practical, and applied knowledge, and a free command over those puzzling constructions which, when idealised by the grammarian, are not intelligible to the uninitiated. No blame is imputed to him on this account, seeing that he is not a teacher of language, but an expounder of a science, and that he addresses not the unlearned, but the learned.

Mastery is designed to teach grammar indirectly, and to render it more intelligible, by enabling the learner to naturalise sentences which illustrate the rules of Syntax, and thus to master the principles thereof in the concrete.

Latin was of yore a spoken language, and there is no reason apparent why it should not be naturalised now, on a small scale, if only we deal rationally with it, not using it colloquially, but for the practice of vivâ voce composition. The natural method consists substantially in the mastery and diversification of sentences, for, unless we believe in the supernatural, such is and such must be the process pursued after a few weeks by every child living abroad who teaches himself a foreign language unassisted.

In this scheme composition is made the primary object, because the prevailing mode of teaching proves that an intimate acquaintance with the Accidence and Syntax may coexist with complete helplessness, in respect to the power of framing sentences grammatically. One obvious reason for this is the lavish, reckless, cramming of the memory with hundreds of case-endings and tense-endings, with rules and exceptions, with anomalies and incongruities, whilst construing and all other exercises are carried on as if with a view to the accumulation of many words, rather than the Mastery of Typical Sentences. The fact is, that all words which do not cohere with one another in the memory as integral parts of a sentence, subside into a confused mass of detached words.

In the present mode of teaching there is great prodigality instead of economy of time and labour. It was established at a period when the study of the classics constituted the whole

education of an Englishman, and then 10 years were devoted exclusively to that course. Other studies are beginning to jostle Latin Grammar out of the way, and there is a general demand for a more expeditious mode of teaching it at first.

At present no symptoms of the Mastery of Latin can be detected in schoolboys. Their knowledge is unreal, unpractical, and unapplied, because they have never been exercised in vivâ voce composition; but this defect may be remedied at *any* stage by diversifying mastered sentences, or the Couplets and Triplets. See p. 73.

Mastery can never fail to be successful, if the prescribed conditions be fulfilled; and the only risk of failure lies in the childish impatience of the pupil, and the weakness or remissness of the teacher in leaving sentences unmastered at the outset.

This method shows that, in the very midst of all the various paths trodden by learners, there is one track which has not only escaped general observation, but has even remained undetected by the learned, although it lies on the very surface, and children may be seen treading it every day. In truth, Mastery is the process unwittingly adopted by every person who has ever learned to speak any language idiomatically, and it is a mere truism to say, that no language ever has been, or ever can be, mastered except by Mastery.

The daily habit of evoking mastered sentences from the memory through the medium of their English versions, will render Latin as familiar as a modern language becomes to boys living abroad, and the process will be equally efficacious, if the law of Frequency be observed.

The Mastery Exercise, confined within the narrow limits of this Manual, may seem to be insufficient for its purpose, but if persistently utilised, it must of necessity lead to facility in construing and in other Exercises.

Economy of time and labour will be best secured by taking frequent lessons in Mastery. It will then be proved that the memory will work more successfully in the mastery of foreign sentences, when 3 lessons of 10 minutes each are taken daily during the year, than when a whole hour is devoted continuously to the same work: but teachers are left quite unfettered by rules.

After mastering and studying pages 1, 2, and 3, a beginner working alone should study every sentence, mastering only the 1st, 4th, 8th, 12th, 15th, and 18th sentences on each page. In classes, the same rule may be enforced; but the quickest boys should be rateably required to master more than the others, to prevent any pressure on the lowest boy.

A searching test of a boy's knowledge of the Accidence may be applied by covering all the cases except the Genitive and Dative in the Epitome, and then calling for any other cases; but the crucial test is the Diversifying process. The whole of the Accidence is tabulated so clearly on 2 pages, that every case- and tense-ending of every sort of noun, pronoun, and verb may be readily interwoven amongst the sentences in the Manual; for this is the most essential of the exercises in vivâ voce composition.

From the linguist's point of view, every language ought to be minimised by discarding the Dictionary—by reducing the Accidence to an Epitome, such as is given in this Manual—and by compressing all the Syntactical constructions into a series of Typical Sentences, with Analytical Variations, revealing all their latent constructions.

In a scientific point of view, the introduction of an 'exact method' of teaching Latin is the great 'desideratum' to which all teachers naturally aspire. To obtain data for testing the retentive power of the memory, a record must be kept of the work actually accomplished every day. Great precision should be observed in timing the daily repetitions, and in measuring the short sittings of 10 minutes each. Fluency is definable, as that rate of speed with which the beginner can read aloud 3 pages of Latin sentences. To attain the highest standard of thoroughness, the definitions of Mastery and Study must be constantly observed.

To show more completely the scientific character of the method, the couplets and triplets are formulated so as to do their duty with mathematical accuracy, and to enable the learner to render the English sentences into Latin faultlessly. See *Mastery of Languages*, Chap. IV.

CHELTENHAM: *January* 1876.

PREFACE

TO

THE SECOND EDITION.

THIS Manual contains a series of Exercises to be conducted on a novel principle. The Latin sentences are to be learned by heart thoroughly, and they are to be daily repeated and altered so as to correspond with alterations made in their English versions by interchanging one word at a time. These exercises must always be carried on verbally, never in writing.

It is essential to provide for the *bonâ fide* acquisition, as contra-distinguished from the *study* of Latin, because the systems now in vogue ignore and exclude the practice of Oral Composition in favour of the theoretical and critical knowledge of languages, both ancient and modern.

That inequality in the balance between practice and theory can only be redressed by a course of mastery, whereby beginners may once for all naturalise many Latin constructions so thoroughly that they will habitually compose parallel sentences idiomatically so long as they have to deal with familiar words.

Let it be noted, that although Mastery is essentially an initiatory process, which takes a middle course between the scholastic and the colloquial methods, studiously avoiding both Dialogues and Grammars at first, it is capable of uniting harmoniously with either or both of them at any stage, in order to raise the average standard of early scholarship.

The Manual may be used as an adjunct to the study of grammar by beginners, or as a fresh initiative for backward boys, or as a course of self-culture for adults. The Syntax holds the foremost rank in this method, the primary object being to familiarise learners with the structure and configuration of sentences. The Accidence is very sparingly inserted

at first, but specimens of the five declensions are interwoven within the compass of the 700 sentences. The Epitome of the Accidence contains all the inflections of the language. The case-endings of the nouns and pronouns appear in the First Table, and the tense-endings and the inflections of the Verbs in the second. They have been arranged so as to render them accessible at a glance, and available as a sort of Dictionary for boys who have only an imperfect knowledge of the terminations. These tables are not to be committed to memory. The Genitive is placed first, in order that beginners may see at a glance the great variety of forms it presents; and the Nominative is placed last, in order to exercise the memory in recalling it when all the other cases except the Genitive are covered. The Nominative, however, is conspicuous enough at the base of each column, and therefore the Exercise may be as easily reversed by covering all the other cases.

In the Table of Verbs boys will appreciate the abbreviated forms of the tense-endings, 'o's't'mus'tis'nt' and 'amstmustisnt', and they will rejoice in a plan enabling them by quickness of eye to discover those roots which baffle their researches in the Dictionary. These tables contain muster-rolls of nouns and verbs, numbered so as to indicate the columns in which their case- and tense-endings are to be found. The muster-rolls are given both in English and Latin. All the modes in which nouns can be declined are here shown at one view, but there is not one of them that has not its last two letters identical with some other case- or tense-ending. In fact, in this vast concourse of atoms, there are many differences of form without distinctions in the meaning, and many distinctions of meaning without differences in the form.

In preference, therefore, to the practice of overloading and confusing the memory with all the case-endings at the outset, the principle has been adopted of restricting beginners to nouns of one declension at a time. Nouns in *us*, *a*, *um* suffice for the full instruction of beginners in every particular concerning the unfamiliar ideas of case, gender and number, comprised in the 36 Latin forms for 'my.' The plan has therefore been adopted of simplifying the language by giving 500 sentences from which have been excluded all verbs except those in *as*, *avi*, and all nouns except those in *us*, *a*, *um*; the first being

all masculine and the second all feminine, while the adjectives and substantives rhyme with each other in all their cases.

A thorough and practical knowledge of all the Latin inflections may be acquired by gradually and deliberately mastering this Manual, and by afterwards interspersing the nouns and verbs exhibited in the Epitome. This plan will enable schoolboys gradually to assimilate the undigested grammatical lore previously received, and it may be carried out in the most constitutional manner without interfering at first with any other Exercises. It is obvious, however, that as excellence in Oral Composition affords the most incontestible proof of a sound, critical knowledge both of the language and of the grammar; so, when it is found that it can be carried on safely, written exercises in Composition may be gradually discontinued. It is also evident that the time devoted to construing may be partially reduced, when it is fully recognised that its tendency is to obstruct instead of to promote facility in Oral Composition, while the latter, being the higher attainment, must of necessity conduce to facility in construing.

The practice of dislocating Latin sentences and distorting the phrases in order to adapt them to correspond to the English sentences which the learner, whether rightly or wrongly, imagines to be the true interpretations thereof, must inevitably have the effect of preventing the Latin idioms from being securely retained by the memory. The integrity of the Latin sentence is sacrificed in order to the construction of a good English translation thereof, and the steps taken to counteract this evil are wholly inadequate. One of the chief causes of failure in the study of the classics, is that the memory is not charged with the acquisition and mastery of idiomatic sentences; for no rapid progress in composition can be ensured until the memory performs its own especial duty of retaining words riveted together in their proper sequences and utilised in some systematic manner.

A rigorously exact method of initiation is the great desideratum for the improvement of the prevailing mode of teaching. Grammar is a very inexact science, and Latin is a very inexact language, and nothing can be more inexact than the prevailing mode of combining these two studies, because no safe inferences can be drawn from analogy. The inexacti-

tude of a boy's knowledge of the Latin language and of the science of Grammar, after five years' schoolwork, may be traced back to the very beginning of the Latin Grammar, where he learns that the first case-ending *a* may be n, f, s—n, m, s—n, n, p—v, f, s—v, m, s—v, n, p—ab, f, s—ab, m, s—acc, n, p. It may terminate a noun, or a pronoun, or a verb, or an adverb, or a preposition; and thus it presents in itself a lifelong difficulty which can never be solved except through the knowledge of the context. There are many other terminations which similarly give rise to great uncertainties. For this cause all ambiguities in the case- and tense-endings have been avoided in the first 340 sentences, in order that learners may be guided, and safely guided, by analogy in their first efforts in Oral Composition. On the thirty-sixth page nouns in *-a* make their first appearance, and as soon as that page is mastered, the feminine nouns are to be interwoven through all the preceding pages. Each successive declension is to be similarly treated in the most thorough manner, to the end that definite daily progress may be secured in mastering all the nouns and verbs in the Epitome.

When the beginner has mastered the first 50 sentences in the Manual, exercises in oral composition ought to be commenced. Each sentence may be shortened by omissions (as shown in page 1), and any noun may be transferred to those minor sentences. The nouns may next be interchanged in all the sentences, but those in the same sentence should not be transposed; then by degrees two words may be interchanged at once; next, parenthetical clauses may be introduced consisting solely of mastered phrases, then whole sentences may be framed exactly parallel to those in the Manual, but in the first instance rather shorter. In remodelling the English versions care should be taken to avoid such latitude and divergence as would have the effect of preventing the beginner from recalling the original Latin sentences, and none but mastered words should be used. By these exercises learners may acquire such facility as to form the habit of applying their knowledge of the Latin constructions to the expression of any ideas, whether written or spoken, or occurring spontaneously to the mind in connection with the mastered variations. Throughout the whole course the great ambition of beginners ought to be the

attainment of facility in reproducing Latin words in purely idiomatic sequences.

The English versions of the mastered sentences may also be made the vehicles for special exercises with all those verbs, adjectives, and prepositions which govern the ablative case, for any noun may be ushered in by 'de.' Or else the most anomalous verbs may be interwoven in order to keep their peculiar formations fresh in the memory; or else the cases and genders of those nouns which are of infrequent occurrence may be worked in, every substantive being accompanied by an adjective in *us*, *a*, *um*. It may be said that such instruction is imparted in the ordinary course of class work; but this particular plan, if it be zealously carried out, will be more effective, as being equivalent to a rapid and searching examination into the intricacies of the Accidence.

Teachers who may wish to save time by omitting some of the Variations ought not to do so unless the learner, when the Latin page is covered, can render the English into Latin with facility; but the privilege ought not to be accorded merely because the boy can translate the Latin sentences into English.

The 'mastery' of all the syntactical constructions may be gained through the medium of the small vocabulary contained in the Manual, and they who are thus trained will not be surpassed in the quality of their compositions by those who may possess the dubious advantage of having the memory furnished with an unlimited vocabulary. As mastery is designed to form and establish a habit of wielding Latin sentences with facility, a casual or desultory experiment with a few sentences or a few couplets for a few days cannot in reason be expected to form a sufficient trial of the method.

In the school curriculum boys are expected after a course of five or six years' training in composition, construing, analysis, and parsing, to render English into choice Latin, and to translate any classical author with facility. Similar results are attainable much more expeditiously through the medium of this Manual by adults, or even by boys of twelve or thirteen whose education has been wholly neglected; and this preliminary course will render the subsequent study of grammar an interesting and agreeable occupation, because

the Manual imparts a substantial and applied knowledge of a large portion of the contents of the grammar.

The central idea of the system is the attainment of finality, or, in other words, the formation of impressions on the memory as durable and habitual as those which result when a boy spends a year amongst foreigners.

If it be objected that finality can never be predicated in respect to any of a boy's acquisitions, it will be found in practice that a very close approximation may be made.

It is true that there is nothing which is so rapidly forgotten as the idiomatic phraseology of a foreign tongue, whether ancient or modern, but it may be more rapidly recovered by mastery than by any other method, and all that may be lost during a long cessation from work may be quickly regained and maintained in full vigour by mastery.

To superficial observers this Manual may appear to have no method in it, because all notes, rules, and explanations have been dispensed with, and the study of technical grammar is postponed until the learner has naturalised sentences, exemplifying most of the rules of Syntax. There is a reality, however, a soundness, and a thoroughness in the system which can only be appreciated by those who put it to the test. The results produced are presumably beyond the range of the experience of teachers, because Oral Composition is not practised, and the mastery of Latin is never developed by accident. Nevertheless there is nothing incredible in the assertion that a few hundreds of idiomatic sentences may be learned by heart so thoroughly that they can be reproduced instantaneously and faultlessly at sight of their English versions, and can afterwards be diversified with facility without any disruption of the idiomatic sequences.

The object is to compress into a course of two or three years' duration the same training which now occupies five or six years in grammar schools, and, at the same time, to hold out encouragement to backward boys, that they may recover their lost ground by means of a mode of instruction very different from that which has become the object of their aversion.

The Terminology of the Latin Grammar is unintelligible except to highly educated men, yet, to save trouble to teachers,

it is kept unaltered! But the descriptions given of the powers and meanings of the tenses by grammarians are so vague, that great difficulty is encountered in construing and still greater in composition. These difficulties are never overcome until learners have studied for several years, and even then the victory is only gained by their becoming insensibly familiarised with the language itself.

There are many Latin forms of speech which can only be translated so freely as to render the equivalent English expressions irreconcilable with them. The meanings assigned by grammarians to the various Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood are always either too limited or too extensive. Hence arises the extreme difficulty of dealing with the English Auxiliary Verbs on the one hand and the Subjunctives on the other. Such difficulties cannot be overcome by the aid of rules and abstractions; but as the young Romans instinctively mastered the principles of the constructions in the concrete long before they were eight years old, it is evident that skilful teachers may qualify their youngest pupils to grapple with them successfully by mastering and diversifying carefully-selected sentences every day. The labour thus bestowed would be amply requited in a few months by comparing the learner's compositions with those of other schoolboys of the same age.

Composition is generally carried on in a slow, deliberate manner in writing, so as to call forth the tardy recollection of unfamiliar words, inflections, and constructions. Mistakes frequently occur and the model lessons generally escape from the memory in consequence of their not being sufficiently utilised. If the same exercises were given for Oral Composition, and if the examples consisted only of words already quite familiar to the learner, his attention would be concentrated upon the idiom set before him as a model, and it would not be distracted by the difficulties arising from the use of unfamiliar words; he would, therefore, be able to do five or six times as much work in the allotted half-hour. With this immense advantage in each lesson, a boy of twelve or thirteen beginning Latin with this Manual, and working for 3 hours a day, might compete at the end of one year with any of his contemporaries in respect to composition and *à fortiori* in construing, provided that dictionaries were allowed to both,

and the novice were trained in the manner prescribed in the Handbook to the Mastery Series.

As a substitute for an Exercise Book containing abundant examples for each model sentence, recourse may be had to the Latin Couplets, each page of which, although it contains only thirty lines of print, affords several hundreds of exercises; and the number may be largely increased by converting each couplet into a triplet, and afterwards altering and amplifying them verbally. Thus the first couplet on pages 72–73 will bear the following amplification:—

'Those matrons were unworthy to have so many moneys remitted to them to be distributed among the widows and children of the slain.'

An experiment with the couplets will form a pleasant excitement to boys (especially if their own Christian names be occasionally introduced), sharpening the wits and fixing the idioms in the memory; and thus affording a fair sample of the efficacy of the plan of Oral Composition.

An experiment of a different nature may be tried by advanced scholars who have not already practised Oral Composition. Let them cover the Latin pages of this Manual and read off 5 English sentences at a time into Latin, and repeat them 5 times. If they would carry this on for half an hour, then pause for at least half an hour, and resume the experiment by again going over the same pages *once* and advancing as far as they can, they would soon obtain facility in galloping over the back pages on each occasion from the beginning. They would thus be enabled to realise and appreciate the singular efficacy of the practice of Oral Composition, and to acknowledge mastery to be a novelty that had never come within the range of their former experience.

It has been shown that this method is calculated to afford a new point of departure for those who have learned the Latin Grammar, and have studied the language for several years to little or no purpose. It is adapted to extricate a few words, a few constructions, and a few inflections at a time from the chaotic accumulation of the materials supplied by grammarians and teachers to idle or incapable pupils, in whom a practical and applied knowledge of the grammar to the principles of the structure of Latin sentences is wholly wanting.

But this manual is also capable of an equally useful application, as a medium of instruction for all children in the principles of the science of grammar in general, and of English in particular. They ought very gradually to master the first 500 sentences and no more; accompanied by oral instruction in grammar, and by exercises in diversification. They would thus become familiarised with the structure of Latin sentences, and the numerous and diverse forms assumed by Latin words under different contingencies. Such a course would afford them clear conceptions of the nature of the various parts of speech, of the significance and the powers of the inflections, of the principles of the various constructions, of 'the relations of the words to each other,' and of the meanings of those technical terms, and those only, which are essential. The Classical Languages abound in complications, anomalies, and intricacies, which set at naught the subtlety and ingenuity of the grammarian himself, and on this account it seems preposterous that mere children should be inducted into the interminable study of the Latin Grammar, especially when there is no intention of giving them a Classical education.

There is a general demand, however, for an expeditious method, whereby a real, practical, and applied knowledge of the principles of the Latin constructions may be imparted to middle class boys, without plunging them into the puzzling technicalities, complications, anomalies, and intricacies which have so powerful an effect in obfuscating the intellect.

With a view to the general application of this method to all languages, the following are the specialities of the Mastery System:—

1. It treats the sentence—not the word—as the unit of speech, and the memory as the faculty principally and most prominently to be called into action.

2. It enjoins frequency instead of continuity of action in the acquisition of new lessons, and limits them to ten minutes at a time, in order that the memory may always work at its highest power.

3. It provides typical sentences accompanied by analytical Variations, which with their English versions illustrate and explain the latent constructions and inflections therein.

4. It enables beginners to master the principles of the

constructions in the concrete, instead of tracing them through the mazes of the abstractions of technical grammar.

5. It employs the English versions of the mastered sentences to evoke the latter from the memory in ever varying order of succession, and then to diversify them by altering them so as to correspond with alterations made in their English versions.

6. It restricts beginners from confusing the memory by learning any words besides those in the prescribed lessons.

7. It defines the term 'Mastery' with precision, in order to save beginners from being misled by a delusive thoroughness, and to secure that not one lesson shall be forgotten.

8. It exhibits sentences arranged in Couplets and Triplets, each of which yields a series of exercises in composition so adjusted that even beginners cannot fail to work them out faultlessly, unaided.

9. It enables beginners to attain the art of constructing sentences idiomatically, thus qualifying themselves to translate also with facility.

10. It delineates an easy and most successful mode of acquiring the true utterance of the sounds and tones of any language.

11. It contains the essence of what may be called the lingual science, because it enables beginners to teach themselves to speak idiomatically and fluently without going abroad.

12. Mastery is the realisation of thoroughness, not merely in reproducing idiomatic sentences at sight of their English versions with perfect fluency, accuracy, and readiness, but also in diversifying them with equal facility.

This Manual presents a series of Typical Sentences, the words of which are transposable so as to make analytical Variations, each forming a complete sentence accompanied by its English translation. The new combinations obtained by rearranging the words, and by transferring each of the inflections to every other word capable of receiving it, exhibit the latent constructions in each text successively, while the English versions interpret each idiom and make known the several meanings of each word and the various powers of each inflection. With certain reservations, the component parts of every word in each new text are brought to light, and every separable significant element is illustrated by reappear-

ing in other combinations, which are explained by the English versions. All notes and technical terms have therefore been omitted.

In the interests of education it is essential that an exact method should be introduced whereby beginners may obtain good success and facility in composing idiomatically, and may make definite daily progress, while still retaining in the memory all that they have received,—and receiving nothing except what is essential to the development of the plan for the special treatment of each language in the mode required for English students. To fulfil these conditions it is advisable that there should be no attempts either to compose or to converse, no grammars, no dictionaries, no learning of unconnected words, nor any book except the Manual during the first course.

Technical grammar is not essential for *beginners*. On the contrary, that study is most bewildering and obstructive, partly by reason of the numerous incongruities and ambiguities that are found in the most regular of highly inflected languages, and partly by reason of the metaphysical character of the technicalities and the rules relating to the constructions. But the possibility of setting aside all rules and technicalities, and of learning grammar pure and simple by acquiring a real, practical, and applied knowledge of the principles of all the constructions and inflections, has not hitherto been recognised. Such is the result obtainable by the Mastery of Typical Sentences of a comprehensive and exhaustive character as a preparation for the study of technical grammar, which will thus be simplified, expedited, and rationalised. The argument on this subject will be found in the Handbook to the Mastery Series.

The method here expounded shows on the one hand how languages ought to be treated, and on the other how the action of the memory ought to be regulated, for this is even more important still. It manipulates a language so as to enable beginners to *master* the principles of the various constructions in the concrete, much more intelligently and practically than they can be learned in the abstract through the medium of technical grammar. It also shows how to exercise the memory so that it shall never be exhausted nor even be fatigued; that not a word shall be forgotten, and that perfect

accuracy shall be habitually combined with the utmost fluency and readiness, not merely in reproducing every one of the sentences at sight of their English versions, but also in diversifying them as the first step in oral composition.

This exercise, which bears some analogy to mental arithmetic, is purely elementary, but when fully developed it consists of facility in rendering English sentences into a foreign language at first sight, omitting unknown words and putting familiar ones into their places. The thoroughness required for the attainment of this humble achievement, within the limited range of about 300 words, is equally essential at the outset for sound progress even when the sole object is to read foreign books and to study languages in a critical manner. If men protest that they do not want to converse in ancient languages, let them observe that talking is expressly forbidden in the first stage, even in the learning of modern languages; and therefore let them not reject the most direct and effectual means of gaining that genuine solid thoroughness, the want of which is the chief cause of the many failures that occur amongst those who have been trained even in the best schools.

Fluency and readiness in reciting all the mastered sentences at sight of their English versions are absolutely essential for the practice of oral composition: because without such facility the process will be tedious in the extreme, and the mastery of every word will be unattainable. Rapidity of utterance should be cultivated in order to secure a greater number of repetitions in each sitting, and thus to economise time and labour, while naturalising each sentence.

No one ever gained a fluent command over many words without first *mastering* a few at a time, and this ought to be done by some clearly defined method wherein those words shall frequently recur in a variety of combinations. It is by such frequent recurrence of the same words and phrases that languages reveal themselves and sentences interpret one another, so that the mind becomes familiarised with foreign languages in early life when we live abroad. We then master sentences by means of imitative repetitions, and it is only by frequent reiterations that adults can secure the words in the memory welded together in their idiomatic combinations, that

is, in sentences which differ from their English versions either as to the order or to the number of the words they contain.

This method prescribes frequent, short, concentrated efforts of the memory in the *mastery* of new lessons, while it leaves the learner at liberty to carry on the careful *study* of the Variations, and the repetitions of the back lessons without restriction as to time. But it also requires that a new lesson shall never be touched unless the others have been so fully mastered that the learner shall be able to reproduce any given number of Variations as rapidly as he can read them aloud. The memory when engaged in this pursuit is not tenacious in proportion either to its quickness or to the intelligence of the learner. Nor can it be adequately tested except by a series of accurately timed experiments.

The *study* of the Variations is to be conducted with a view to obtaining perfect fluency in translating them into English at sight, and readiness in pointing out the foreign equivalent for every one of the English words. Difficulties are to be solved by comparing every altered verb or noun with the form in which it stands in the leading Sentence, or in any of the Variations; and by observing the analogous treatment of other verbs and nouns in any other Variations. There are special idioms, however, in every language which defy all attempts to explain them, and these must not be allowed to delay the progress of the learner. Every one of the Variations throws light upon the others which contain the same words, and therefore it is not allowable to pause and ponder over difficult constructions, which are soon to be solved by the mastery of other sentences.

Whatever may be the strength of the memory, it ought not to be exercised for more than ten minutes at a time in learning new lessons, because three such efforts at intervals will produce greater results than a whole hour's continuous work. It is worthy of note that the rapid reading of a sentence aloud for ten minutes will take effect even in spite of the indifference or reluctance of the learner, and therefore this process should be repeatedly adopted to subjugate a refractory sentence.

This method requires the persistent daily use of the English Variations as the weapons wherewith the beginner is to obtain

the mastery in the arduous conflict with a new language. The handiness of these weapons will be admitted by those who put them to the proof, but when they are found unwieldy, they may easily be shortened by the omission of a few words. Generally speaking, the first four or five words form the handle, by grasping which the rest of the sentence may be varied with facility.

The diversifying process forms the soundest basis for the practice of oral composition, because it begins by altering only one word at a time in the English version of a mastered sentence, while the reiterations of the original sentence habituate learners to the special constructions and idioms thereof. It thus trains them to employ the foreign idioms with as much facility as when they express the same ideas in their own language.

The Diversifying Table is of so comprehensive a character that it includes potentially every imaginable form of speech which learners may wish to express in a foreign language. All those redundancies of form which we find in highly inflected languages are representable by means of the small vocabulary contained in this table. Nouns alone are omitted because the learner is supposed to be in possession of a sufficient stock arranged in those mastered sentences which he is going to diversify.

The scarcity of inflections in the English nouns and verbs renders it possible thus to tabulate this language for the benefit of learners, and to give the Anglo-Saxon race a vantage ground from which they can make their inroads into other languages with great facility, by diversifying mastered sentences and by naturalising every word. After travelling halfway through the Manual, learners will be convinced that Mastery is the soundest and most rational method of initiation, that every language is assailable with equal success under similar conditions, and that they are capable of making themselves linguists.

The lingual faculty, so active in early life, but afterwards left lying dormant and nearly crushed to death by studying technical grammar, must be quickened, trained, and developed by strenuous efforts, so that every sentence shall be completely naturalised; and this can only be effected by 'Mastery.'

Mastery is an exact method, obtained by rectifying and simplifying the process, instinctively, and therefore unerringly, pursued by children, and unwittingly followed, in the last resort, but not without many wide deviations from the straight course, by every person who ever learned to speak any foreign language like a native. It is also a complete method, because sentences may be selected and the diversifying process may be carried on so as to introduce seriatim the whole of the constructions and inflections of any language.

The Variations in this Manual contain from fifteen to twenty English words each. This length has been fixed upon as affording the advantage of exhibiting to beginners complete sentences of a composite character as patterns for framing similar combinations for themselves at the proper stage of progress. It is a grievous mistake to commence with very short sentences, because they do not qualify beginners to make longer ones, and thus they form a barrier to progress in composition; on the other hand, those who are trained by learning long sentences find it very easy to string eight or ten words together idiomatically.

The enviable facility and profusion of speech observable in children living amongst foreigners, and wholly unaided and untaught, are traceable to the fact that they master and diversify complete sentences. The process of Nature is all action, and Mastery cannot be attained except by vigorous efforts carried on at intervals every day.

Besides the power of yielding Variations in the mode exhibited in the Manual, there is in sentences a property of expansion according to the law of involution. The Couplets and Triplets show that when sentences are so arranged that the words in each division may be interchanged without detriment to the sense, to the grammar, or to the idiom, they will yield Variations, the number of which will increase at each step in geometrical progression. Thus a couplet of 10 divisions affords 1,024, a triplet of the same length nearly 60,000, and a quadruplet of the same length yields more than a million. So also would a couplet of 20 divisions; but it will suffice to practise the 40 changes effected by moving the 40 words one by one. Hence it is obvious that the value of

a sentence is in proportion to its length, and that this Manual contains an inexhaustible supply of Exercises. (See Mastery of Languages, Chap. IV.) The numbers above given will serve to dispel the delusion that a large vocabulary is essential for obtaining an extensive series of exercises in composition, whether oral or written. When a Couplet or Triplet has been mastered, the English sentences are to be altered by interchanging the upper and lower words or phrases in each division, and both the altered sentences are then to be translated. This exercise is to be carried on orally, not in writing, until perfect fluency, accuracy, and readiness are attained in similarly interchanging all the words. The value of this exercise consists in this, that when beginners exchange one English word or phrase in each division in succession they cannot fail to compose the Variations correctly and idiomatically.

The same law of expansion prevails in every language, and thus the universality, the symmetry, and the power of the method of nature are conspicuously displayed. When sentences have been mastered they are easily diversified, but when they have not been completely mastered, so as to cause the words to cohere in the memory in their idiomatic order, the learner's efforts to diversify them will be fruitless. When not fully mastered they relapse into the condition of disconnected words, which defy all the efforts of the learner when he attempts oral composition, even although he may have studied grammar on the most approved fashion for several years.

All the formalities of this method may be summed up in the rule, that beginners must resolutely master the prescribed lessons one by one, and keep them fresh in the memory by daily rehearsing and diversifying them; but it is useless to learn them thoroughly and afterwards to forget them.

The principles here laid down are quite in harmony with every sound mode of procedure, and therefore Mastery may be carried on concurrently with any other System, any Grammar, or any Exercise-book.

Whilst developing the lingual faculty to such a degree as to convince and satisfy every person who gives it a fair trial,

this System forms an admirable instrument for self-discipline, and for acquiring and fostering habits of industry, of observation, of accuracy, and of method, in the application of the same principles to other studies and pursuits.

CHELTENHAM: *December* 1874.

DIRECTIONS TO BEGINNERS.

BEGIN with the first sentence on page 3, and write out the last three words with their distinguishing figures above them—

hoc nuper narrabat—'he was lately relating this.'

Read the Latin *aloud* rapidly twenty times, and after every fourth utterance read the English translation. Then take the three words—

vicino patrui mei—'to the neighbour of my uncle.'

And write them out and treat them in the same manner. Then read aloud those six Latin words alternating with their English translation until the allotted ten minutes have expired. In the next sitting take the remaining two clauses, and treat the whole of the leading sentence in similar form.

To prevent the eye from wandering over the page, and from being attracted by other words, shut up the Manual and learn from the manuscript. When the whole of the first sentence has been mastered, copy it into a little blank book and enter the second sentence at the same time, with the English versions facing them. When that is mastered, enter the third sentence; and so with all the others in their turn. Always use the pocket book instead of the Manual, and never enter a new sentence until all the others have been mastered.

In learning a new lesson time yourself very accurately, and never exceed ten measured minutes, reading the lesson aloud very rapidly, without lifting the eyes from the book. Never learn more than one sentence at a time, nor even look at a new lesson until the others have been thoroughly naturalised, so that you can say them with perfect fluency at sight of their English versions. It is impossible to learn any sentence too thoroughly, and therefore the repetitions cannot be too frequent. It would be no waste of time to take twenty days to learn the first twenty sentences, because the foundations cannot be too firmly laid. The great danger at the outset is that of 'scamping the work,' under the specious pretence of striving to 'get on quickly.' All the back lessons are to be repeated several times a day at sight of their English versions, but in a different order every time. Read all the back lessons at the beginning of each exercise, in order to defeat the treachery of the memory. Never work for more than ten minutes at a time in learning new lessons, but there need be no such restriction in working the back lessons. If you take only four or five minutes at a time, the oftener you work, with intervals of thirty or forty minutes each, the surer and sounder will be your progress. In working for 1 hour a day, devote the first 5 minutes in each quarter to mastering new lessons, and the intervals to repetitions and study, as described in preface, p. xvii.

Note in the pocket book the number of new lessons taken, and the

number of minutes in each sitting. Never look into a Grammar until you have mastered 500 sentences, and studied the first few pages of this Preface very carefully.

After the beginner has mastered all the twenty sentences on page 3, the exercises on page 1 should be undertaken. After mastering 60 sentences go back to page 2, and insert into each English sentence in rotation any of the nouns used in the fourth and sixth pages. Then translate the altered variations, inserting the new Latin words, and giving them the terminations of the displaced words: but beware of *transposing* the nouns in any one sentence. Then work the English nouns on page 2 through the sentences on pages 4 and 6 in the same way, and translate the altered variations.

This exercise should be carried on repeatedly, but it must not interfere with the mastery of new lessons. Next, intersperse the words my, thy, trusty, intrepid, amongst all the fifty sentences.

Next change the English *verbs* also from one sentence to another; but the Diversifying Table is not to be used by beginners.

If they employ teachers, the latter must never go beyond the narrow limits of their pupils' knowledge of the tenses and persons of the verbs, especially those of the substantive verbs and their derivatives, and the irregular verbs 'do,' 'præsto,' etc.; for, if this mistake be made, beginners will be involved in the gravest errors.

The Teacher's duty is to enforce the Rules here given as to time, repetitions, etc., and, when giving Oral instruction in Grammar, to beware of interfering with the case- and tense-endings as yet unknown. His chief care should be to illustrate and explain the technical terms, but the pupil should not be shown anything in the Grammar Book.

They who do not aspire to anything higher than to qualify themselves to initiate little boys, should study this Manual in the manner shown in page xvii. of the Preface, taking care not to fall short of the high standard of thoroughness therein described.

PRONUNCIATION.

1. Vowels having the long mark ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, are pronounced as we commonly repeat them. 2. Long ȳ is sounded as in 'by.' 3. When marked short ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, are to be sounded with the following consonant and pronounced as in English; thus, ăn, ĕgg, ĭs, ŏn̆, ŭs, hymn. 4. Lay the emphasis on the last syllable but one whenever the vowel is marked long, but never when it is marked short. 5. In words of two syllables, the emphasis always falls on the first. 6. The diphthong æ is to be sounded like long ē.

The following directions are for the use of those who in teaching themselves Latin have no opportunities for finding out how to utter the Latin words according to the long-established practice in English schools. The syllables here noted are those on which the stress is to be laid. *Medicus* is identical with the English word *medical* in the first two syllables, and the word *us* in the last. *Me* is identical with the English word *me*; *mi*, with the word *my*; *fide* as in *tidy*; *ice* as in *icy*; *ci* as in *sigh*; *pat* as in *pat*; *mei* as in *mr* and *eye*; *hoc* as in *hock*; *nū* as in *new*; *rā* as in *ray*. Variation 5, *medice* as in *medicine*. Variation 8, *reci* as in *Cressy*, and *ta* as in *tay*. Final e is always sounded like final y.

Second Text.—*Ju* as in *Jew*; *bri* as in *bright*; *la* as in *lay*; *ut* as in *but*; *lup* as in *loop*; *glad*; *ra*, as in *ray*; *fi* as in *fie*; *tu* as in *tutor*; *li* as in *lie*. Variation 28, *are* as in *vary*. Variation 39, *rus* as in *us*.

Beginners are strongly recommended *not* to learn the Continental pronunciation until they go abroad, and then they may learn to pronounce Latin according to the fashion of those with whom they may have occasion to converse.

Exercises on the First Text, not to be used until 10 of the sentences on page 3 have been mastered.

1. The following Latin sentences, being integral portions of the Leading Sentence, are to be mastered before Variation No. 11. The learner should be able to run up and down the ladder, or to take any of the sentences at haphazard, and to give the Latin with the utmost fluency. The various nouns may then be inserted one by one to replace those in the English sentences, so that the learner may begin the practice of oral composition by rendering the altered sentences correctly in Latin. Not more than one word should be changed at a time in each sentence, but every noun ought to be thus displaced in its turn. Thus the word 'friend' may be inserted in three different places in the sentence marked L. The word 'is' may also be substituted for 'was lately,' and *vice versâ*. 2. The whole of this Manual may thus be diversified by degrees by the displacement of one noun or one verb at a time. During these Exercises the Latin page should be kept covered, and the pupil should have the English versions of the sentences open before him. 3. The Exercises ought never to be in writing.

A. He was relating.	A. Narrabat.
B. The doctor was relating.	B. Mĕdĭcŭs narrābăt.
C. My doctor was relating.	C. Medicus mĕŭs narrabat.
D. My doctor was relating this	D. Medicus meus hŏc narrabat.
E. My doctor was lately relating this.	E. Medicus meus hoc nūpĕr narrabat.
F. My doctor, oh friend, was lately relating this.	F. Medicus meus, amice, hoc nuper narrabat.
G. The doctor of my uncle was lately relating this.	G. Medicus pătrŭi mei hoc nuper narrabat.
H. My doctor, oh my friend, was lately relating this.	H. Medicus meus, mī ămīcĕ, hoc nuper narrabat.
I. My faithful doctor, oh my friend, is relating this.	I. Medicus meus fidus, mi amice, hoc narrat.
J. My doctor was relating this to a neighbour.	J. Medicus meus vīcīnō hoc narrabat.
K. My faithful doctor, oh my friend, is relating this to a neighbour.	K. Medicus meus fidus, mi amice, vicino hoc narrat.
L. My doctor was relating this to a neighbour of my uncle.	L. Medicus meus vicino patrui mei hoc narrabat.

THE MASTERY SERIES.

Text I.

1. My faithful doctor, oh my friend, was lately relating this to a neighbour of my uncle.
2. My doctor was relating this to my neighbour.
3. My neighbour was relating this to my friend.
4. My friend was relating this to my doctor.
5. A neighbour is relating this to the friend of my doctor.
6. The doctor was relating this to a neighbour of my friend.
7. The friend is relating this to the doctor of my neighbour.
8. The doctor of the friend was relating this to my neighbour.
9. The neighbour of the doctor is relating this to my friend.
10. A friend of the neighbour was relating this to my doctor.
11. My neighbour Philip was lately relating this to my faithful friend.
12. My friend Crassus was demonstrating this to my neighbour the doctor.
13. The uncle, oh faithful friend Philip, was relating this to the neighbour of my doctor.
14. A friend, oh faithful neighbour Crassus, was reciting this to the doctor of my uncle.
15. A friend of my neighbour was lately relating this to my doctor Crassus.
16. The uncle of my friend was lately announcing this to my neighbour Philip.
17. Crassus, oh my doctor, is relating this to a friend of my faithful neighbour.
18. Philip, oh my friend, is reciting this to a neighbour of my friend Crassus.
19. My uncle, oh faithful friend, is demonstrating this to the doctor of the neighbour.
20. My doctor, oh faithful neighbour, is announcing this to the friend of Philip.

LATIN MANUAL.

Text I.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
1. Medicus meus fidus, mi amice, vicinc patrui mei, hoc nuper
11
narrabat.

2. Medicus meus vicino meo hoc narrabat.
3. Vicinus meus amico meo hoc narrabat.
4. Amicus meus medico meo hoc narrabat.
5. Vicinus amico medici mei hoc narrat.
6. Medicus vicino amici mei hoc narrabat.
7. Amicus medico vicini mei hoc narrat.
8. Medicus amici vicino meo hoc narrabat.
9. Vicinus medici amico meo hoc narrat.
10. Amicus vicini medico meo hoc narrabat.
11. Vicinus meus Philippus amico meo fido hoc nuper narrabat.
12. Amicus meus Crassus vicino meo medico hoc demonstrabat.
13. Patruus, amice fide Philippe, vicino medici mei hoc narrabat.
14. Amicus, vicine fide Crasse, medico patrui mei hoc recitabat.
15. Amicus vicini mei medico meo Crasso hoc nuper narrabat.
16. Patruus amici mei vicino meo Philippo hoc nuper nuntiabat.
17. Crassus, mi medice, amico vicini mei fidi hoc narrat.
18. Philippus, mi amice, vicino amici mei Crassi hoc recitat.
19. Patruus meus, amice fide, medico vicini hoc demonstrat.
20. Medicus meus, vicine fide, amico Philippi hoc nuntiat.

Text II.

21. Juli 1 s 4 in 4 vain 5 stimulated 3 my 2 cousin 6 that 9 he 9 should 9 wound 7 the 7 wolf 8 with 8 a 8 sword 10 and 13 set 12 thy 11 son 13 free.

22. Thy friend, oh my son Julius, was lately relating this to thy cousin.

23. My trusty cousin was wounding the wolf with a sword and liberating me.

24. He incited thy intrepid friend, oh cousin, that he should wound the wolf with thy trusty sword.

25. He was stimulating thy cousin, oh Julius, to wound the wolf with this sword and set the rustic free.

26. The servant was relating to my uncle that thy friend was lately vexing and provoking me.

27. Thy son's friend has wounded Julius' servant and set mine free.

28. He urged the friend of the neighbour that he should wound the barbarian with a sword and liberate me.

29. Thy son recited to the populace that a neighbour was just now announcing this to the tyrant.

30. As the slave relates, an irate neighbour is wounding both thy son and servant with a sword.

31. He recited to thy friend that the barbarian wounded the pard and the pard lacerated the barbarian.

32. In vain is thy uncle stimulating my cousin that he should wound the wolf.

33. He is urging the servant to wound the wolf with a sword and set free my friend Julius.

34. Thy cousin has announced to a friend's son that a panther is lacerating a wolf.

35. Julius announces, my son, that the rustic is wounding my trusty servant with a sword.

36. He relates to my cousin that a neighbour is wounding the servant with thy sword, my good Julius.

37. Thy son was relating to a cousin that the doctor was liberating the faithful slave.

38. He related both to my son and to the doctor that thy neighbour was provoking me.

39. A neighbour related that a panther was lacerating both thy friend and a rustic.

40. He was showing both to thy son and to mine that the doctor's servant provoked me.

Text II.

21. 1 Jūlius 2 sŏbrīnum 3 mĕum 4 frustrā 5 stĭmŭlāvit 6 ŭt 7 lupum 8 glădiō 9 vulnĕrārĕt 10 et 11 fĭlium 12 tŭum 13 lĭbĕrārĕt.

22. Amicus tuus, O mi fili Juli, sobrino tuo hoc nuper narrabat.

23. Sobrinus meus fidus lupum gladio vulnerabat et me liberabat.

24. Amicum tuum intrĕpĭdum, O sobrine, incitavit ut gladio tuo fido lupum vulneraret.

25. Sobrinum tuum, O Juli, stĭmŭlabat ut lupum hoc gladio vulneraret et rusticum liberaret.

26. Servus patruo meo narrabat amicum tuum me nuper vexare et provocare.

27. Amicus filii tui servum Julii vulneravit et meum liberavit.

28. Amicum vicini incitavit ut barbarum gladio vulneraret et me liberaret.

29. Filius tuus populo recitavit vicinum tyranno hoc nuper nuntiare.

30. Ut servus narrat, vicinus irātus et filium tuum et servum gladio vulnerat.

31. Amico tuo recitavit barbarum pardum vulnerare et pardum barbarum lacerare.

32. Frustra patruus tuus sobrinum meum stimulat ut lupum vulnerĕt.

33. Servum incitat ut lupum gladio vulneret et amicum meum Julium liberet.

34. Sobrinus tuus filio amici nuntiavit pardum lupum lacerare.

35. Nuntiat Julius, mi fili, rusticum servum meum fidum gladio vulnerare.

36. Sobrino meo narrat vicinum tuo gladio, mi Juli, servum vulnerare.

37. Filius tuus sobrino narrabat medicum servum fidum liberare.

38. Et filio meo et medico narravit vicinum tuum me provocare.

39. Vicinus narravit pardum et amicum tuum et rusticum lăcĕrare.

40. Et tuo filio et meo monstrabat servum medici me prōvŏcare.

Text III.

41. 12 1 2 2 3 5 4 7 7 6
Would not the messenger, if that villager had besought him,
12 12 11 11 8 10 10 9 9
have hastened with thee to call back the master?

42. Would the villager, if thy servant, oh Martius, had besought him, have called back the rustic to me?

43. My angry friend has hastened in order that he may chastise the messenger of thy uncle.

44. If thy cousin had entreated his friend, would he not have liberated the slave?

45. In vain Philip is beseeching my friend Martius that he may not wound the neighbour's servant with a sword.

46. Would not thy friend, oh cousin, have wounded the wolf with a sword, had he lacerated thee?

47. Did the neighbour beseech the messenger that he should not liberate that villager with me?

48. Did not Paul beseech Hortensius that he should not provoke the insane villager?

49. Let the messenger relate to thy cousin, not to thy uncle, that the servant is asking his master for this.

50. Oh master, stimulate Martius that he may wound the wolf and set free the villager.

51. Had thy uncle entreated him, would not that villager have hastened in order that he might call the doctor?

52. The doctor was relating to my uncle that the servant had liberated both me and my friend.

53. The rustic exclaims that a madman has wounded the master with thy sword, oh my son.

54. Would not that servant, if the doctor besought him, hasten with me to liberate the master's son?

55. Would not thy son hasten that he might liberate thee, if the panther were lacerating thee?

56. Would not Manlius, if thy son called him, hasten with me to wound the wolf?

57. A neighbour exclaimed that the madman had hastened to wound the master with thy sword.

58. My friend announces that thou hast stimulated my cousin that he should hasten to liberate the rustic's son.

59. The rustic announced, oh master, that the tyrant was expecting thee and thy son.

60. The servant wounded the neighbour with thy sword, in order that he should not relate this to the lord.

Text III.

41. 1 Nōnnĕ 2 nuntĭus, 3 sī 4 pāgānŭs 5 istĕ 6 ĕum 7 ōrāvissĕt, 8 ăd 9 dŏmĭnum 10 rĕvŏcandum 11 tēcum 12 prŏpĕrāvissĕt?

42. Paganusne, Marti, si servus tuus eum oravisset, rusticum ad me revocavisset?

43. Amicus meus iratus properavit ut nuntium patrui tui castiget.

44. Nonne amicus, si eum sobrinus tuus orasset, servum liberavisset?

45. Philippus amicum meum Martium frustra orat nē servum vicini gladio vulneret.

46. Nonne amicus tuus, O sobrine, lupum gladio vulneravisset, si te laceravisset?

47. Vicinusne nuntium oravit nē paganum istum mecum liberaret?

48. Nonne Paulus Hortensium oravit ne paganum insanum prōvŏcaret?

49. Narret nuntius sobrino tuo, non patruo, servum hoc dominum orare.

50. O domine, Martium stimula ut lupum vulneret et paganum liberet.

51. Nonne paganus iste, si patruus tuus eum oravisset, properavisset, ut medicum vocaret?

52. Medicus patruo meo narrabat servum et me et amicum meum liberavisse.

53. Rusticus exclamat insanum gladio tuo, mi fili, dominum vulneravisse.

54. Nonne iste servus, si medicus eum oraret, ad filium domini liberandum mecum properaret?

55. Nonne te, si pardus laceraret, filius tuus properaret ut liberaret?

56. Nonne Manlius, si eum filius tuus vocaret, ad lupum vulnerandum mecum properaret?

57. Exclamavit vicinus insanum properavisse ut magistrum gladio tuo vulneraret.

58. Amicus meus nuntiat te sobrinum meum stimulavisse ut ad filium rustici liberandum properet.

59. Rusticus nuntiavit, O domine, tyrannum te filiumque tuum exspectare.

60. Servus vicinum gladio tuo vulneravit, ne hoc domino narraret.

Text IV.

61. 2 1 1 3 12 12 12 7 3
That most excellent freedman would have thrown himself even
9 11 10 11 4 6 5 5
into the rapid river to save the boy.

62. The master threw the madman's sword into mid-stream in order that he might not wound the boy.

63. Would not the rustic, although the boy were not to ask him, throw himself into the river to save thee, oh master?

64. Did not that freedman near you save my cousin by throwing himself into the river Nile?

65. The villager would have wounded that faithless freedman with a sword even in midstream.

66. Thy magnanimous friend threw himself into the river Rhone to save my son, but in vain.

67. Has not the rustic shown himself of great courage in saving the villager's boy?

68. The slave affirms that, although thy friend had not asked him, he had thrown himself into the river to save the boy.

69. The rustic stated that the doctor was showing to my friend the best mode of wounding a panther.

70. Was not the master calling to him just now that villager who was the best man at wounding a wolf?

71. The boy besought my friend that he should hasten to the master, lest the faithless messenger should wound him.

72. Thy freedman, although the neighbour stimulated him, did not throw himself into the rapid river to save me.

73. That freedman by you, if the doctor were to summon him, would relate this to thy friend in the best manner.

74. The slave would not have stated to the boy's friend that he himself had provoked the rustic.

75. Philip related that a neighbour vainly urged the freedman to wound the wolf with a sword.

76. Has not my friend related that I have besought that very excellent doctor to save the wounded boy?

77. He was telling this to my friend lest he should wound the freedman and liberate the insane rustic.

78. That freedman, even when a boy, called a rustic to hasten with him to wound a wolf.

79. He has told this to the master, in order that, if thy cousin should ask him, he may hasten to recall me.

80. Had the doctor called thy neighbour, he would have thrown himself into that rapid river to save my boy.

Text IV.

61. Optĭmŭs illĕ lībertus ad pŭĕrum servandum sē ĕtĭam in răpĭdum flŭvĭum jactāvissĕt.

62. Dominus insani gladium in medium fluvium jactavit, ne puerum vulneraret.

63. Nonne rusticus, etsi puer eum non oret, ad te, O magister, servandum se in fluvium jactet?

64. Nonne iste libertus se in Nilum fluvium jactando sobrinum meum servavit?

65. Paganus etiam in medio fluvio infidum istum libertum gladio vulneravisset.

66. Magnănĭmus tuus amicus ad filium meum servandum frustra se in Rhŏdănum fluvium jactavit.

67. Nonne rusticus in puero pagani servando se magnanimum monstravit?

68. Affirmat servus, se, etsi non amicus tuus orasset, ad puerum servandum se in fluvium jactavisse.

69. Rusticus nuntiavit medicum amico meo optimum pardi vulnerandi modum monstrare.

70. Nonne dominus paganum illum lupo vulnerando optimum nuper ad se vocabat?

71. Puer amicum meum oravit ut ad dominum properaret ne eum infidus nuntius vulneraret.

72. Libertus tuus, etiamsi vicinus eum stimulavit, non se ad me servandum in rapidum fluvium jactavit.

73. Libertus iste, si medicus eum vocet, optimo modo hoc amico tuo narret.

74. Servus non amico pueri narravisset se rusticum provocavisse.

75. Narravit Philippus vicinum frustra libertum stimulasse ut lupum gladio vulneraret.

76. Nonne amicus meus narravit me medicum istum optimum oravisse ut puerum vulneratum servet?

77. Hoc amico meo narrabat ne libertum vulneraret et rusticum insanum liberaret.

78. Libertus iste rusticum etiam puer vocavit ut secum ad lupum vulnerandum properaret.

79. Hoc magistro narravit, ut si sobrinus tuus eum oret ad me revocandum properet.

80. Vicinus tuus, si medicus eum vocasset, ad puerum meum servandum se in rapidum istum fluvium jactasset.

Text V.

81. There is not anyone here, is there, who will blame that farmer even a little, because he caused the mad bull to be slain?

82. That farmer, oh my friend Hortensius, who was blaming my uncle, is not here, is he?

83. Who is there here who can blame my cousin even in the least for having caused the slave to be liberated?

84. The farmer, who wounded the freedman with yonder sword, is not thy friend, is he?

85. Let not the boy tell the farmer, that my friend has wounded the mad bull with a sword.

86. Is there any slave who, even if the master were to stimulate him, would throw himself into the river Rhine to save the farmer?

87. Augustus is just the man to blame the farmer if he were not to cause this to be told to his master.

88. That miserable boy threw himself into this great river because he had wounded his friend.

89. With what sword, oh Manlius, my faithful friend, did that black slave wound thee?

90. It is the part of a faithful slave to throw himself even into the rapid river to save his most excellent master.

91. Is the rustic come? The villager's having the mad bull slain depends on that.

92. Whoever here is friendly to the master, let him throw himself into the river that he may save the boy.

93. Let not anyone blame my friend, for having slain the mad bull to save thy cousin.

94. Is not that servant to be blamed even a little, who did not hasten to call the doctor?

95. That farmer did not ask thee for my sword with which to wound the villager, did he?

96. He who wounded my cousin with the sword entreated the doctor to take pains to cure him.

97. Is not that boy to be blamed for having let loose the mad bull by night?

98. Who armed the freedman with a sword and stimulated him to wound the tyrant?

99. So very angry is the tyrant that he is having the freedman slain for not having related this.

100. Let thy son hasten that he may tell the master that a panther has lacerated the big bull.

Text V.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
81. Numquis hic est qui cōlōnum illum vel paullum culpet quod
12 13 14 15
răbĭdum taurum nĕcandum cūrāvĕrĭt?

82. O mi amice Hortensi, num hic est colonus ille qui patruum meum culpabat?

83. Quis hic est qui sobrinum meum vel paullum culpet quod servum liberandum curaverit?

84. Num colonus, qui libertum illo gladio vulneravit, tuus amicus est?

85. Ne puer colono narret, amicum meum gladio taurum rabidum vulneravisse.

86. Numqui servus est qui, etiam si dominus eum stimulet, se ad colonum servandum in Rhenum fluvium jactet?

87. Augustus is est qui colonum culpet nisi hoc domino narrandum curet.

88. Miser iste puer se in magnum hunc fluvium jactavit, qui amicum vulneravisset.

89. Quo gladio te, Manli, mi fide amice, niger iste servus vulneravit?

90. Fidi servi est se ad dominum optimum servandum etiam in rapidum fluvium jactare.

91. Adestne rusticus? in eo est ut paganus rabidum taurum necandum curet.

92. Quisquis hic domino amicus est, se in fluvium jactet ut puerum servet.

93. Nē quis amicum meum culpet, quod ad sobrinum tuum servandum rabidum taurum necaverit.

94. Nonne is servus, qui non properavit ut medicum vocaret, vel paullum culpandus est?

95. Num ille colonus te gladium meum oravit quo paganum vulneraret?

96. Is qui sobrinum meum gladio vulneravit medicum oravit ut eum sanandum curaret.

97. Nonne culpandus est puer ille qui rabidum taurum noctu liberaverit?

98. Quis libertum gladio armavit et stimulavit ut tyrannum vulneraret?

99. Adeo iratus est tyrannus ut libertum necandum curet qui non hoc narraverit.

100. Filius tuus properet ut domino nuntiet pardum magnum taurum laceravisse.

Text VI.

101. He indeed handed over to the steward to be scourged his own slave, whom he supposed to be going to attack him by night.

102. There is no one here, is there, whom the master may blame for not having saved the insane mendicant?

103. The boy entreated that no one should tell the master that he had thrown the whip into the river.

104. Did the boy entreat anyone not to relate that the servant had flogged him?

105. If the farmer should entreat anyone to attack the mad bull, he would entreat my cousin the Spaniard.

106. The farmer indeed supposes that the bailiff is relating this to the master, in order that no one may blame the messenger.

107. The boy announced that the slave, whom he thought the best of all, had wounded him by night by the river.

108. Who did not know that, if the freedman were present, he would certainly throw himself into the river to save the boy?

109. The neighbour thought the farmer mad for not relating this about the slave to the lord.

110. Does he think that the villager will not throw that sword, with which he has wounded the servant, into the river?

111. Thy friend, oh my cousin Livius, was fancying that the barbarian would fight if any one vexed him.

112. If any man has thrown a sword at anyone and wounded him in the least, will he not have to be scourged?

113. Anyone would expect that an angry slave would attack him, were anyone to arm him with a sword.

114. Who can blame the steward in whatever way he may have attacked that furious rustic?

115. Suppose the master thought that the bailiff would attack the farmer, he would not arm him with a sword, would he?

116. Would anyone have been thinking that Livius ought to be blamed because he had caused the mad bull to be killed?

117. Not even the master would have blamed the farmer, had he not been friendly to the bailiff.

118. The farmer has a freedman of such sort that he would throw himself into the river to save him.

119. A barbarian, and he too a slave, was going to throw himself into midstream to save the boy.

120. Whom did the tyrant lately cause to be put to death, because he thought he would attack him?

Text VI.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
101. Hīc quĭdem villĭcō servum sŭum flăgellandum mandāvit quem
9 10 11 12 13
sē noctū oppugnātūrum essĕ pŭtāvit.

102. Numquis hic est quem dominus culpet quod non mendīcum insanum servaverit?

103. Puer oravit ne quis domino narraret se flagellum in fluvium jactavisse.

104. Numquem puer oravit ne narraret servum eum flagellavisse.

105. Si quem colonus oret ut rabidum taurum oppugnet, sobrinum meum Hispānum oret.

106. Colonus quidem putat villicum hoc magistro narrare ne quis nuntium culpet.

107. Puer nuntiavit, servum quem optimum putaret se ipsum noctu ad fluvium vulneravisse.

108. Quis ignorabat quin, si libertus adesset, certe se ad puerum servandum in fluvium jactaturus esset?

109. Vicinus colonum insānum putavit qui non hoc domino de servo narraret.

110. Putatne paganum non illum gladium quo servum vulneravit in fluvium jactaturum esse?

111. Putabat amicus tuus, O mi sobrine Livi, barbarum si quis eum vexaret pugnaturum esse.

112. Nonne flagellandus erit, si quis in quem gladium jactaverit et paullum vulneraverit?

113. Exspectet quis servum iratum se oppugnaturum esse, si quis eum gladio armet.

114. Quis villicum culpaverit, quoquo modo iratum illum rusticum oppugnaverit?

115. Putaverit dominus villicum colonum oppugnaturum esse; num eum gladio armaverit?

116. Numquis putaret Livium culpandum esse qui rabidum taurum necandum curavisset?

117. Ne dominus quidem colonum culpavisset, si non villico amicus esset.

118. Colono est is libertus qui se ad eum servandum in fluvium jactet.

119. Barbarus, et is quidem servus, ad puerum servandum se in medium fluvium jactaturus erat.

120. Quem nuper tyrannus necandum curavit, quem se oppugnaturum esse putaret?

Text VII.

121. When the roof of the dining-room next to thy bedroom was being burnt, then the attendant, being very frightened, rode round the town to ask for aid.

122. Since the roof of his own cubicle was being consumed, the boy hastened into the town to summon his uncle.

123. The farmer wounded the attendant with a very big sword, when he attacked him in the nearest dining-room.

124. He who saves not a friend, when the roof is being consumed, is vehemently to be blamed or even to be scourged.

125. Since the slave had wounded the master in his bedroom, the attendant, being thoroughly frightened, rode to ask for help.

126. The bailiff's son, if he were not to tend the bull, would be blamed and scourged by the master.

127. Because thy cubicle was being burnt, thy servant hastened through the town to beg for help.

128. Though the friend announced that the rustic would attack me, the uncle was so mad as to throw my sword into the river.

129. Was not the dining-room next to thy bedroom, oh Curtius, being burnt by night?

130. Curtius is congratulating the prefect in the dining-room, because the barbarian has not wounded him.

131. The tribune is plainly despairing; who can stimulate him to fight in aid of the town?

132. The freedman rode from the town to my house which was being burnt by night, to aid it.

133. Who committed to Curtius that best of swords, with which he slew both the barbarian and the barbarian's son?

134. Who would not have the bull slain, which has just now attacked a tribune in the town?

135. The farmer has a slave whom the bailiff has flogged because he falsely accused the boy.

136. Is it neighbourly to set free the bull which the farmer has entrusted to the bailiff to be tended?

137. If any boy shall have thrown the master's sword into the river, he will deserve to be flogged.

138. This sword is for wounding him who may attack me.

139. That master has entrusted a little sword to the boy, lest the villager should attack him.

140. Who is there who does not think that a rustic who has attacked me with a sword ought to be flogged?

Text VII.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
121. Quum tectum triclinĭi cŭbĭcŭlō tŭō proxĭmi crĕmārētur, tum
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
mĭnister maximē perterrĭtŭs ad āŭxĭlium rogandum circum oppidum
17
ĕquĭtāvĭt.

122. Quum tectum cubiculi sui cremaretur, puer ad patruum vocandum in oppidum properavit.

123. Colonus ministrum, quum se in proximo triclinio oppugnaret, maximo gladio vulneravit.

124. Qui non amicum servat, quum crematur tectum, vehementer culpandus est vel etiam flagellandus.

125. Quum servus in cubiculo dominum vulneravisset, minister maxime perterritus equitavit auxilium rogaturus.

126. Filius villici, si non taurum curet, a domino culpetur et flagelletur.

127. Quod cubiculum tuum cremabatur, servus tuus per oppidum properavit auxilium oraturus.

128. Quum nuntiaret amicus rusticum me oppugnaturum esse, adeo insanus erat patruus ut gladium meum in fluvium jactaret.

129. Nonne triclinium cubiculo tuo, O Curti, proximum noctu cremabatur?

130. Curtius praefecto in triclinio gratulatur, quod non eum barbarus vulneravit.

131. Plane dēspērat tribunus; quis eum stimulet ut pro oppido pugnet?

132. Libertus ad domicilium meum, quod noctu cremabatur, ab oppido auxilio equitavit.

133. Quis Curtio optimum illum gladium mandavit, quo et barbarum et filium barbari necavit?

134. Quis non taurum necandum curet, qui nuper in oppido tribunum oppugnavit?

135. Colono est servus quem villicus flagellavit quod puerum falso accusavit.

136. Num vicini est taurum liberare quem colonus villico curandum mandavit?

137. Si qui puer gladium domini in fluvium jactaverit, flagellandus erit.

138. Hic gladius ad eum vulnerandum est qui me oppugnet.

139. Magister iste perpaullum gladium puero mandavit ne paganus eum oppugnet.

140. Quis est quin rusticum qui me gladio oppugnaverit flagellandum esse putet?

Text VIII.

141. And yet at dawn, the doctor being absent, the servant had carried me wounded in the shoulder by a javelin thence into yonder hall.

142. This javelin is thine, my Curtius; but that sword is mine.

143. And yet it is necessary that in the absence of the doctor the attendant should carry thee to the neighbour's at dawn.

144. The doctor having been wounded in the shoulder by a javelin, the messenger related that the frightened attendant asked him for aid.

145. The slave, when asked for help, hastened to the house that he might carry the most excellent master down from the roof.

146. Yet the farmer's javelin must be carried into that bedroom next the hall, that the madman may not wound him.

147. And yet arm thyself at dawn with this sword, which is a cubit longer than that sword.

148. That very long javelin, with which the servant attacked the master, was thrown by him into the river.

149. That hall was not thine, my benevolent friend, was it, which was burnt at dawn?

150. He was kinder than thy cousin, who, when the roof was burnt, did not have the wounded man carried out of the hall.

151. What? is that javelin mine, that my uncle has committed to Philip, with which to wound the panther?

152. And when he had wounded the rustic with a sword, he rode, armed with a javelin, against that perfidious slave.

153. Whence was it that that excellent attendant had caused the wounded man to be carried into the hall?

154. It was dawn when the messenger was relating that the hall had been burnt by night.

155. Whither has the doctor had the wounded man carried down? Surely not into the burnt bedroom?

156. In what manner has the doctor cured the wounded man? Was it not with wine?

157. He was about to hand a sword to the servant; one would have thought he was going to slay thee.

158. Who will there be who would not blame him if he should not carry the boy to be healed?

159. Philip exclaims that his uncle's bedroom has been burnt, and yet the slave is away.

160. Even a boy thinks the barbarian to be mad because he so vehemently deplores the burning of the town.

Text VIII.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
141. Atqui dilūcŭlō, mĕdĭcō absentĕ, fămŭlus mē hŭmĕrum jăcŭlō
9 10 11 12 13 14
vulnĕrātum indĕ ĭn illŭd ātrĭum portāvĕrāt.

142. Hoc jaculum tuum est, mi Curti; sĕd ille gladius meus est.

143. Atqui necesse est ut medico absente famulus te diluculo ad vicini portet.

144. Quum medicus humerum jaculo vulneratus esset, narravit nuntius perterritum famulum se auxilium orare.

145. Servus auxilium rogatus ad domicilium properavit ut dominum optimum de tecto deportaret.

146. At jaculum coloni in cubiculum illud atrio proximum portandum est ne insanus eum vulneret.

147. Atqui te diluculo hoc gladio arma, qui cubito longior est isto gladio.

148. Longissimum illud jaculum, quo servus dominum oppugnavit, ab eo in fluvium jactatum est.

149. Num id atrium tuum erat, mi bĕnĕvŏle amice, quod diluculo crematum est?

150. Benevolentior erat sobrino tuo, qui tecto cremato vulneratum non ex atrio portandum curavit.

151. Quid? num id jaculum meum est quod patruus meus Philippo mandavit, quo pardum vulneret?

152. Qui quum rusticum gladio vulneravisset, jaculo armatus in servum illum perfĭdum equitavit.

153. Unde optimus iste famulus vulneratum in atrium portandum curaverat?

154. Diluculum erat quum nuntius narrabat atrium noctu crematum esse.

155. Quo medicus vulneratum deportandum curavit? num in crematum cubiculum?

156. Quomodo medicus vulneratum sanavit? Nonne vino?

157. Gladium servo mandaturus erat; putaret quis eum te necaturum esse.

158. Quis erit quin illum culpet, si non puerum sanandum portet?

159. Exclamat Philippus patrui sui cubiculum crematum esse atqui servum abesse.

160. Etiam puer barbarum insanum esse putat quod oppidum crematum tam vehementer deplorat.

Text IX.

1 1 1 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 4
161. For the rest, it would have been anyone's duty whatever, no
5 6 8 7 11 11 10 10 9 9 9 9
less than thy servant's, to announce the fire as early as possible.

162. If thou wishest to save the boy, precipitate thyself from here into the river with me.

163. The master asked the boy, first what he had related to his friend, then what he was relating to the neighbour.

164. The master hastened at dawn to the town to ask for help, because his horse had been lacerated by the panther.

165. The farmer, with whose sword the servant has wounded the master, is not less to be blamed than the servant himself.

166. There was no one who did not think that boy insane, because he had provoked the mad bull.

167. Who doubts that our friend, had he been here, would have handed over the incendiary to the freedman to be flogged?

168. The boy asked privately, what man the freedman was going to summon to carry the master out of the hall.

169. Did the neighbour suppose that the villager, if anyone had interrogated him, would not have announced the fire?

170. Would not the cousin, had he been very angry, have related this to his uncle and our friend?

171. However, the freedman announced that he would attack the bull with a javelin, considering that it was mad.

172. Our doctor was as angry as possible because the servant was not flogged for having accused his friend falsely.

173. Whose javelin did the slave cast into the river after he had been flogged? Was it this villager's?

174. As the messenger related, the faithful slave had in vain resisted the barbarian to prevent him attacking the master.

175. Was the attendant so mad as to carry the wounded man into the hall near the fire?

176. For the rest, it is his duty who has hurt thee to cause thee to be healed; if not, whose is it?

177. That master is more kind-hearted than that he should hand over this boy to the bailiff to be scourged.

178. He who has not asked for help for the master is to be equally blamed with him who has wounded him.

179. He has armed even a tender lad with a javelin, that with it he may wound the barbarian whenever he makes his attack.

180. How angry was the tribune, when the messenger had related to him that the barbarian was wounding the boy.

Text IX.

161. 1 Cētĕrum 2 cūjūsvis 3 fŭisset 4 nōn 5 minus 6 quam 7 sĕrvi 8 tŭi 9 quamprimum 10 incendĭum 11 nuntiārĕ.

162. Si puerum servare vis, hinc te mecum in fluvium praecipita.

163. Puerum rogavit magister, primum quid amico suo narravisset, et tum quid vicino narraret.

164. Dominus diluculo ad oppidum properavit auxilium rogaturus, cujus equus a pardo laceratus esset.

165. Colonus, cujus gladio servus dominum vulneravit, non minus culpandus est quam servus ipse.

166. Nemo erat quin puerum illum insanum putaret, qui rabidum taurum provocasset.

167. Quis dubitat quin amicus noster, si adfuisset, incendiarium liberto flagellandum mandavisset?

168. Puer privatim rogavit, quem libertus ad dominum ex atrio portandum advocaturus esset.

169. Putavitne vicinus paganum, si quis interrogavisset, non incendium nuntiaturum fuisse?

170. Nonne sobrinus, si maxime iratus esset, hoc patruo suo et amico nostro narravisset?

171. Ceterum nuntiavit libertus se taurum, si quidem rabidus esset, jaculo oppugnaturum esse.

172. Medicus noster quam maxime iratus erat, quod servus non flagellatus est, qui amicum ejus falso accusavisset.

173. Cujum jaculum servus, quum flagellatus esset, in fluvium jactavit? Hujusne pagani?

174. Quemadmŏdum narravit nuntius, servus fidus barbaro frustra repugnaverat quominus dominum oppugnaret.

175. Num adeo insanus erat famulus ut vulneratum in atrium incendio vicinum portaret?

176. Ceterum ejus est te sanandum curare qui vulneravit; si minus, cujus est?

177. Benevolentior est ille dominus quam ut hunc puerum villico flagellandum mandet.

178. Qui non pro domino auxilium rogaverit aeque culpandus erit ac qui dominum vulneraverit.

179. Etiam tĕnĕrum puerum jaculo armavit quo barbarum vulneret quum oppugnet.

180. Quam iratus erat tribunus quum ei nuntius narravisset barbarum puerum vulnerare.

Text X.

181. He would also give aid to the sacristan, unless he thought that no great danger would accrue to him where he was.

182. And so, unless he had thought that no danger would accrue to him, he would not have attacked thee.

183. He had thought that there would have not been one slave who would not have fought to save the master.

184. Where will the bailiff be? He will not hide himself, from its being so very dangerous to attack the panther, will he?

185. Unless this javelin shall be hidden somewhere or other, surely there will not be any rustic not wounded by the madman.

186. He did not ride through the town to ask for help, because the fire had been already extinguished.

187. Where is the rustic who has besought the farmer not to give any whip to the bailiff, to chastise the boy?

188. Just as he lately blamed me, in the same way too the slave relates that the uncle blamed his own doctor.

189. He rode to the farmer's house, that his slave might not relate anything about the fire to that wounded master.

190. Where is the sword which the farmer was about to hand over to the tribune at a great price?

191. Except to save the sacred temple the sacristan would not throw himself into any danger.

192. He would relate anything falsely to that tribune, unless he thought that the bailiff would flog him.

193. He had related in what danger the boy would be, unless some one carried him into some bedroom or other.

194. Unless some one shall have come from some place or other to help, the roof of the hall will have been burnt down.

195. What was Catullus announcing to yonder farmer? Was it that the slave was going to attack his bailiff?

196. My cousin grew so angry, because the tribune did not arm him with a sword, that he gave no help.

197. Does he also think that there would be no danger if anyone should give a sword to the madman?

198. Although he would have been in no danger unless he provoked the wolf, the terrified boy rode into the river.

199. Surely that farmer will flog the servant, if he has attacked the sacristan in the temple?

200. Did he think that there would have been no danger to anyone if he had set the mad bull free?

Text X.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
181. Item aeditŭō auxilium dăret, nisi pŭtārĕt ĕi ŭbi essĕt nullum
11 12 13 13
magnŏpĕrĕ pĕrĭcŭlum fŭtūrum essĕ.

182. Itaque, nisi putavisset nullum sibi periculum futurum esse, non te oppugnavisset.

183. Putaverat quidem nullum futurum fuisse servum quin ad dominum servandum pugnaturus esset.

184. Ubi erit villicus? num se celabit quod magnopere periculosum erit pardum oppugnare?

185. Nisi hoc jaculum ubivis celabitur, num qui erit rusticus quin ab insano vulneretur?

186. Non per oppidum equitavit ad auxilium rogandum, quum jam extinctum esset incendium.

187. Ubi est rusticus qui colonum oravit ne quod flagellum ad puerum castigandum villico daret?

188. Quemadmodum me nuper, itidem quoque narrat servus patruum medicum suum culpavisse.

189. Ad coloni domicilium equitavit, ne quid servus ejus de incendio vulnerato illi domino narraret.

190. Ubi est gladius, quem colonus tribuno magno pretio mandaturus erat?

191. Nonnisi ad sacrum templum servandum aedituus se nullum in periculum jactet.

192. Quidvis falso tribuno isti narraret, nisi putaret futurum esse ut se villicus flagellaret.

193. Narraverat quo in periculo puer futurus esset, nisi quis eum in quodvis cubiculum portaret.

194. Nisi quis undeunde adfuerit auxilio, tectum atrii concrematum erit.

195. Quid colono illi nuntiabat Catullus? Num servum villicum ejus oppugnaturum esse?

196. Ita iratus est sobrinus meus, quod tribunus non eum gladio armavit, ut non auxilium daret.

197. Putatne item nullum futurum esse periculum si quis insano gladium det?

198. Quamquam nullo in periculo esset nisi lupum provocaret, perterritus puer in fluvium equitavit.

199. Nonne futurum est ut colonus ille servum flagellet, si aedituum in templo oppugnaverit?

200. Putavitne nullum cuiquam periculum futurum fuisse, si rabidum taurum liberavisset?

Text XI.

201. The temple's vestibule being on fire, they wake the astrologer out of sleep, while the other sacristan tries to save the statue.

202. The servant, having tried to save the boy who was wounded in the shoulder, was being honoured by the master.

203. Did not the freedman cause thee to be tended in a neighbour's hall while thy cubicle was blazing?

204. When the barbarian attacked, the servant had not yet carried the wounded astrologer out of the hall.

205. My friend tried in vain to wake the boy that he might summon the sacristan to save the statue.

206. If anyone had tried alone to wound the wolf with a sword, he would have been in great danger.

207. They think that the barbarian during the fire would not have awakened the master, much less the slave.

208. He awoke not only the boy but also my cousin, when my jocose uncle was relating that story.

209. Would it not have been anyone's duty, provided that the doctor had not yet come, to attend to the wounded man?

210. Did they not carry thee into the neighbour's domicile, while the temple was recently blazing?

211. As the bailiff related to the farmer, while the barbarian attacked the temple, the slaves were wounding each other.

212. The sacristan despaired, although, while the vestibule of the house was blazing, he was summoned into no danger.

213. They only hope for this, that it may happen that the statue may be preserved.

214. Would you think him sane who should attempt alone to attack the angry panther?

215. The roof is ablaze; if you want to save your friend, do not wait till the other rouses him from sleep.

216. Is the astrologer here who was the first to wake the sacristan when the temple was on fire?

217. That tribune is going to be a neighbour to my uncle till he be called away to fight.

218. When the stable was blazing, the master was hastening that he might save his own and the prefect's horse from the fire.

219. While the temple blazed, one and another hastened not in vain round the town to summon help.

220. The tribune, though wounded in one shoulder, was however bearing me to the doctor with the aid of Catullus.

Text XI.

201. 1 Vestĭbŭlo 2 templi 3 flāgrantĕ 4 astrŏlŏgum 5 ē 6 somnō 7 suscĭtant, 8 dum 9 alter 10 aedĭtŭŭs 11 sĭmŭlācrum 12 servārĕ 13 cōnātur.

202. Famulus, puerum humerum vulneratum servare conatus, a domino honorabatur.

203. Nonne libertus, quoad cubiculum tuum flagrabat, te vicini in atrio servandum curavit?

204. Barbaro oppugnante nondum servus vulneratum astrologum ex atrio portaverat.

205. Amicus meus frustra puerum e somno suscitare conatus est ut aedituum ad simulacrum servandum advocaret.

206. Si quis solus lupum gladio vulnerare conatus esset, magno in periculo fuisset.

207. Putant quidem barbarum incendio flagrante non dominum, nedum servum e somno suscitaturum fuisse.

208. Non modo puerum sed etiam sobrinum meum suscitavit, quum id patruus meus jocosus narraret.

209. Nonne cujusvis fuisset, dummodo nondum adfuisset medicus, vulneratum curare?

210. Nonne te, dum templum recenter flagrabat, in vicini domicilium portaverunt?

211. Ut villicus colono narravit, barbaro templum oppugnante, servi alter alterum vulnerabant.

212. Desperavit aedituus, quum tamen vestibulo domicilii flagrante nullum in periculum vocaretur.

213. Hoc solum sperant futurum esse ut simulacrum servetur.

214. Num eum sanum putes qui solus pardum iratum oppugnare conetur?

215. Tectum flagrat; amicum tuum, si vis servare, ne exspecta dum alter e somno suscitet.

216. Adestne astrologus, qui primus aedituum templo flagrante e somno suscitavit?

217. Tribunus ille patruo meo vicinus futurus est dum ad pugnandum avocetur.

218. Flagrante stabulo dominus properabat ut et suum et præfecti equum ex incendio servaret.

219. Templo flagrante unus et alter non frustra circum oppidum properavit auxilium advocatum.

220. Tribunus, alterum humerum vulneratus, tamen me Catullo auxiliante ad medicum portabat.

Text XII.

221. 1 1 2 3 5 4 4 7 7 8
The assassin, however, altho' yesterday in private to a certain
7 10 10 6 10 9 9 13 12 11 13 14 14 16
comrade he did not hide the truth, will to-day openly deny that he is
15
guilty.

222. The attendant has denied in the presence of the people that thou didst help the wounded neighbour.

223. The servant, if he has related to anyone where the boy is, will deserve to be scourged.

224. The villager said yesterday that the temple would not have been on fire, had not the sacristan been away.

225. That faithless attendant pretended that he was what he was not and concealed who he was.

226. Does he hide from anyone that he has told this tribune openly that which the culprit related secretly?

227. They were asking me, who had secretly related to thy uncle that thou hadst flogged a certain rustic.

228. The culprit again and again besought that man to deny that he was present while a certain man's hall was blazing.

229. He was not a faithful friend, was he, who refused to fight with the assassin by night?

230. Meanwhile an excellent and most faithful doctor has tended the master's friend, who was wounded whilst fighting.

231. The master rode by night into the town; in which interval the culprit attacked his son.

232. Would there not have been a pact between thee and the tribune if he had now been at Rome?

233. However much he hides this from the tribune, it is certain that the tyrant has to-day been wounded.

234. The doctor commissions the attendant that he shall cause his wounded comrade to be carried to-day to Corinth.

235. If the slave had yesterday been absent anywhere, how would he have woke the sacristan from sleep?

236. The sacristan, since the barbarian is not as yet attacking the temple, gives the boy an interval for sleep.

237. Who was at Corinth when the Roman attacked? Was that most faithful commander away from Corinth?

238. Philip does not blame Curtius, does he, because he was so angry that he flogged the ruffian?

239. The tribune does not doubt that he himself will triumph over the barbarian, over whom Philip has lately triumphed.

240. So mad was the bull that, had not the bailiff been there armed with a sword, he would have killed the boy.

Text XII.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
221. Sicārĭŭs autem, quamquam clam hĕri non sŏcĭō cuidam vērum
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
dissĭmŭlāvit, pălam hōdiē nĕgābit sē rĕum essĕ.

222. Famulus coram populo negavit te vicino vulnerato adfuisse.

223. Servus, si cui narraverit ubi sit puer, flagellandus erit.

224. Paganus heri negavit templum flagraturum fuisse nisi abfuisset aedituus.

225. Infidus ille famulus simulavit se esse qui non esset, dissimulavitque quis esset.

226. Numcui dissimulat se huic tribuno palam id nuntiavisse quod reus clam narravit?

227. Me rogabant quis clam patruo tuo narravisset te paganum quemdam flagellasse.

228. Reus illum etiam atque etiam oravit ut negaret se atrio cujusdam flagrante adesse.

229. Num fidus amicus is erat qui negavit se cum sicario noctu pugnaturum esse?

230. Servus autem optimus fidissimusque amicum domini inter pugnandum vulneratum curavit.

231. Dominus in oppidum noctu equitavit; quo intervallo reus filium ejus oppugnavit.

232. Nonne pactum inter te et tribunum interfuisset si jam Romae adfuisset?

233. Quamvis hoc tribuno dissimulet, certum est tyrannum hodie vulneratum esse.

234. Medicus famulo mandat ut vulneratum ejus socium Corinthum hodie portandum curet.

235. Si servus heri ubivis abfuisset, quî aedituum e somno suscitavisset?

236. Aedituus, barbaro templum nondum oppugnante, puero intervallum dat somno.

237. Quis Corinthi aderat Romano oppugnante? Num praefectus ille fidissimus Corintho aberat?

238. Num Philippus Curtium culpat quod adeo iratus fuerit ut sicarium flagellaverit?

239. Non dubitat tribunus quin ipse de barbaro triumphaturus sit, de quo Philippus nuper triumphavit.

240. Adeo rabidus erat taurus ut, nisi villicus adfuisset gladio armatus, puerum necavisset.

Text XIII.

241. Before thou and he came, the timid disciple kept crying out that ye were being beaten by a certain enemy with a stick.

242. To whom did the slave affirm that, unless he had fought, he would have been slain by the enemy?

243. However much thou and he affirm it, yet the attendant will deny that thou wast vigilant in the hall.

244. Didst thou not beat the servant with a big stick when he attacked thee by night with a sword?

245. Why hast thou alternately denied and affirmed that thou hadst been beaten by a farmer with a stick?

246. Before that however, each messenger denied to the other that he would have been unfaithful if he had not been beaten.

247. There is a very great difference between me and thee, oh barbarian; for thou hast falsely denied thy trust.

248. Did ye not affirm to the master that the boy was being beaten with a stick by a certain neighbour's comrade?

249. Before the tribune arrived, I had no doubt that if the barbarian had attacked the town, it must have been burnt.

250. So unfaithful has the slave been that, had not the bailiff also been blameworthy, he ought to have been flogged.

251. He was in doubt whether the barbarian would attack; it is not however now doubtful that he will attack.

252. Whoever has been wounded by a javelin, let him be carried to my doctor to be healed.

253. Would that the ruffian had been handed over to the freedman to be scourged in front of the vestibule!

254. So long as the hall shall blaze, that wounded man shall not be carried by anyone but me into the bedroom.

255. Did ye relate to the neighbour that a certain rustic would beat the timid disciple so long as the master was absent?

256. In that sacred temple the sacristan, whom ye thought prosperous, has thrown himself on to a sword.

257. Whatever that credulous villager has related, although thou hast affirmed him to be trustworthy, is false.

258. Hast thou not declared to my comrade, that thou wouldst not blame the rustic, even though he should relate the truth?

259. To whom did the inebriated steward affirm that there is no difference between a faithful and a faithless man?

260. Didst not thou and my cousin cry out that the roof was on fire? Did ye not announce that ye had wounded the incendiary?

Text XIII.

241. Antĕquam tū ĕt illĕ adfŭistis, clāmābat tĭmĭdus discĭpŭlus vōs ăb ĭnĭmĭco quōdam băcŭlō verbĕrāri.

242. Cuinam affirmavit servus futurum fuisse, nisi pugnavisset, ut ab inimico necaretur?

243. Quamvis tu et ille affirmetis, tamen negabit famulus te in atrio vigilare.

244. Nonne servum, quum te noctu gladio oppugnaret, magno baculo verberavisti?

245. Quid alternis negavisti et affirmavisti te a colono baculo verberatum esse?

246. Antea tamen nuntius alter alteri negavit se infidum futurum fuisse si non verberatus esset.

247. Inter me, barbare, et te plūrĭmum interest; tu enim mandatum tuum falso negasti.

248. Nonne vos domino affirmavistis puerum a vicini cujusdam socio baculo verberari?

249. Antequam tribunus adfuit, non dubitavi quin, si barbarus oppugnavisset, oppidum cremandum fuerit.

250. Ita infidus fuit servus ut, nisi villicus quoque culpandus fuisset, flagellandus fuerit.

251. Dubitabat quidem oppugnaturusne esset barbarus; nunc tamen non est dubium quin oppugnaturus sit.

252. Quicunque jaculo vulneratus est, ad meum medicum portetur sanandus.

253. O si sicarius liberto ante vestibulum flagellandus mandatus esset!

254. Quoad atrium flagrabit, vulneratus ille non a quoquam nisi a me in cubiculum portabitur.

255. Vicinone narravistis rusticum quemdam, quoad dominus abesset, timidum discipulum verberaturum esse?

256. In sacro illo templo aedituus, quem prosperum putavistis, se in gladium jactavit.

257. Quidquid paganus ille credulus narravit, etsi eum fidum esse affirmasti, falsum est.

258. Nonne socio meo negasti te rusticum, etiamsi verum narret, culpaturum esse?

259. Cuinam ebrius villicus affirmavit non inter fidum et infidum interesse?

260. Nonne tu et sobrinus meus clamavistis tectum flagrare? Nonne nuntiavistis vos incendiarium vulneravisse?

Text XIV.

1 1 1 3 2 3 4 5 6 6 6 7 7 11
261. In presence of the same tribune I too will cry out that I have
11 11 8 8 10 9
been robbed of purse and cloak.

262. I indeed, when robbed of my purse, asked the same boy that you did, whether the countryman had attacked him also.

263. Will not every friend of this slave, if he shall be beaten, try to attack the master?

264. At dawn I shall have commissioned his bailiff to throw each slave's sword and javelin into the river.

265. That same rustic, at the order of the farmer, deprived the faithless villager of cloak and purse.

266. I think that the countryman is come here to relate this to me before the farmer does so.

267. Did ye not affirm that that sword, of which the freedman robbed the barbarian, was one cubit long?

268. If however I affirm that I have been robbed of my purse by the culprit, before the tribune he will deny it.

269. However the same slave has no purse of which anyone can rob him.

270. That villager who yesterday committed this cloak to me, also tried to save thee.

271. I will certainly maintain that he is uttering a falsehood; that man would relate anything false.

272. I will narrate everything to the bailiff; how the temple has blazed, and how the sacristan has been most faithful.

273. You may entrust any javelin you like to the tribune; but when the boy asks, conceal every javelin in the hall.

274. The master was indeed away; but if he had been here, he would have handed over the servant to be flogged.

275. In fact, unless ye had been present, they would have beaten the attendant and the attendant's boy.

276. Whatever thou hast, oh friend, will it not be for me, who have saved thee out of great danger?

277. Will there be aught of truth that that messenger will not hide, when he relates this to the master?

278. The servant openly congratulates himself because he is subject to a Roman and not to a Greek.

279. When the barbarian attacked the temple, the sacristan was concealing himself under the roof of the nearest domicile.

280. Ye would not have carried any wounded man whatever into my bedroom; but this man is my friend.

Text XIV.

261. Cōram ĕōdem trĭbūnō ĕgŏ quŏquĕ clāmābo mē lŏcŭlō palliōquĕ
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 11
spŏlĭātum essĕ.

262. Ego quidem loculo spoliatus eundem puerum rogavi, quem tu, num eum quoque rusticus oppugnavisset.

263. Nonne hujus servi, si verberabitur, amicus quisque dominum oppugnare conabitur?

264. Diluculo villico ejus mandavero ut servi cujusque gladium jaculumque in fluvium jactet.

265. Idem ille rusticus, colono mandante, pallio loculoque infidum paganum privavit.

266. Puto quidem hic adesse rusticum qui hoc mihi priusquam colonus narret.

267. Nonne vos affirmavistis gladium illum, quo barbarum libertus spoliavit, unum cubitum longum esse?

268. Reus autem, si affirmabo me ab eo loculo spoliatum esse, coram tribuno negabit.

269. Ceterum eidem servo nullus loculus est quo quisquam eum spoliet.

270. Paganus ille, qui mihi heri hoc pallium mandavit, idem te servare conatus est.

271. Certe affirmabo ego eum falsum nuntiare; quidvis falso iste narret.

272. Villico unumquidque narrabo, ut templum flagraverit, et ut aedituus fidissimus fuerit.

273. Quodvis jaculum tribuno mandes; puero autem rogante, unumquodque jaculum in atrio cela.

274. Aberat quidem dominus; qui si adfuisset, servum flagellandum mandavisset.

275. Quod nisi adfuissetis, famulum puerumque famuli verberavissent.

276. Quidquid tibi erit, amice, nonne mihi erit, qui te magno e periculo servavi.

277. Numquid veri erit quin ille nuntius dissimulaturus sit quum hoc domino narret?

278. Servus palam sibi gratulatur quod Romano non Graeco subjectus est.

279. Barbaro templum oppugnante aedituus se sub proximi domicilii tecto celabat.

280. Non quemvis vulneratum in cubiculum meum portavissetis, verum hic mihi amicus est.

Text XV.

281. Dost thou ask, prithee, whether I have esteemed the armour-bearer or the archer more?

282. Is it not important to every slave to value a kindly master at a high price?

283. You would value at very little a servant who would not fight with an enemy of his master, if he were wounded.

284. Didst thou ask the armour-bearer whether I had entrusted a purse to his comrade the archer or not?

285. Was it the bailiff that ye were asking whether he valued the freedman higher than the farmer did?

286. Is there more difference between me and thee, or between thee and thy uncle?

287. The farmer the bailiff and the armour-bearer are asking me what thou, my faithful archer, art waiting for here.

288. Thy comrade, oh Plautus, has asked the messenger what thou hast told my uncle's friend.

289. That neighbour is conscious of right who values a friend when unjustly condemned at the highest possible rate.

290. Did ye have very little sleep because you thought that the barbarian was going to attack you?

291. I asked the doctor's attendant whether he was going to carry thee to Philip's, when the temple was blazing.

292. Wretched me! before thou camest, I had given up that boy to the servant to be beaten with a stick.

293. Was it not before thee that the friend asked the doctor what I was waiting for here?

294. The archer however has lately asked me whether I value the doctor's friend at a higher rate than my cousin.

295. The doctor, meanwhile, asks not the archer but the armour-bearer whether he values my cousin or uncle the higher.

296. I pray you, was not the bailiff asking you whether my uncle had on that occasion a cloak or not?

297. Prithee, which slave of the two was relating to the master that I valued the farmer above the bailiff?

298. With which archer of the two wast thou fighting, whilst the vestibule of the temple was blazing?

299. I will wake either neighbour you please out of sleep; if you like, I will wake even both.

300. Although each boy should ask thee, arm neither, oh friend, with a javelin.

Text XV.

281. Rŏgāsnĕ, quaeso, utrum armĭgĕrum ăn săgittārĭum plūrĭs aestĭmāvĕrim?

282. Nonne cujusvis servi interest benignum dominum magni aestimare?

283. Mĭnĭmi aestimares servum qui non domini, si vulneraretur, cum inimico pugnaturus esset.

284. Armigerumne rogavisti utrum socio ejus sagittario loculum mandavissem an non?

285. Villicumne rogabatis utrum libertum pluris aestimaret quam colonus?

286. Utrum plus inter me et te interest an inter te et patruum tuum?

287. Colonus villicusque et armiger me rogant quid tu, mi fide sagittarie, hic exspectes.

288. Socius tuus, O Plaute, nuntium rogavit quid tu amico patrui mei narraveris.

289. Vicinus ille recti conscius est qui amicum injuste damnatum quam plurimi aestimat.

290. An minimi somni eratis qui putaretis barbarum vos oppugnaturum esse?

291. Famulum medici rogavi num te quum templum flagraret ad Philippi portaturus esset.

292. Me miserum! antequam adfuisti, puerum illum servo mandaveram baculo verberandum.

293. Nonne coram te amicus medicum rogavit quid hic exspectarem?

294. Sagittarius autem me nuper rogavit utrum amicum medici pluris quam sobrinum meum aestimem.

295. Medicus autem non sagittarium sed armigerum rogat utrum sobrinum meum an patruum pluris aestimet.

296. Nonne villicus te, quaeso, rogabat utrum tum patruo meo pallium esset necne?

297. Uter servus, quaeso, domino narrabat me colonum pluris quam villicum aestimare?

298. Cum utro sagittario pugnabas dum vestibulum templi flagrabat?

299. Utrumvis vicinum e somno suscitabo; si vis, etiam utrumque.

300. Etiamsi uterque puer te oret, neutrum, O amice, jaculo arma.

Text XVI.

301. 8 2 1 4 5 5 8 7 6 6 9
For he indeed, as they related, was desirous of fighting and
9 10 12 11 11
yet more fitted for ease.

302. Why did they blame my armour-bearer's friend? He, you know, was desirous of attacking the town.

303. Thy armour-bearer, oh tribune, although fond of ease, yet thought it very good to be slain for thee.

304. Thou, I grant, wast very desirous of fighting with the German, but I was more so.

305. Is that tribune, whom they have announced to be present, more fitted for attacking the town than the prefect?

306. The roof is ablaze; and yet thinkest thou that the wounded master ought not to be carried out of his bedroom?

307. He is a true Roman, as they have rightly affirmed, who will attack the panther with either a javelin or a sword.

308. Before they came up, the tribune called off his friend who was going to fight with the German.

309. Do you wish me to ask the archer whether he thinks himself fitted for fighting or for ease? Certainly.

310. Value at a very little, a tribune who is desirous of ease when the fight is not yet over.

311. I have armed myself with sword and javelin, since I am desirous of fighting with that barbarian.

312. Marcus, having had the captive liberated, rode into the town without anyone saluting him.

313. Will that commander be openly honoured, after having refused to fight with the barbarian through desire of ease?

314. It having been hitherto uncertain what would happen, the liberation of the town has very greatly pleased me.

315. The Roman, to whom attacking with a sword meant slaying, never threw a javelin without wounding a Parthian.

316. Philip indeed, who had been cheered before fighting, rode through the town without anyone saluting him.

317. Curtius had felt, before you were announced to be here, that it would be far the best to ride against the barbarian.

318. Oh that the tribune may arrive ere yet it has been fought out! nay indeed, would that he were not now absent.

319. The tyrant being slain, oh slaves, do not ye care to be free? For he is said to have been inhuman to you.

320. Would that he had resolved to slay the panther! for there is a very great difference between wounding and slaying.

Text XVI.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
301. Quippĕ hic ĕnim, ut narrāvērunt, pugnandī cŭpidŭs ĕrăt at
10 11 12
măgis ōtiō aptŭs.

302. Quid amicum armigeri mei culpaverunt? Is enim oppidi oppugnandi cupidus erat.

303. Armiger tuus, O tribune, quamvis otii studi sus tamen pro te necari optimum putavit.

304. Tu quidem cum Germano pugnandi magnopere cupidus eras, magis autem ego.

305. An tribunus ille, quem nuntiaverunt adesse, oppido oppugnando magis aptus est quam præfectus?

306. Tectum flagrat; atqui putas dominum vulneratum non e cubiculo suo portandum esse?

307. Est verus Romanus, ut recte affirmaverunt, pardum vel jaculo vel gladio oppugnaturus.

308. Antequam adfuerunt, tribunus amicum suum cum Germano pugnaturum avocavit.

309. Visne sagittarium interrogem utrum se pugnando aptum putet an otio? Sane.

310. Tribunum, qui nondum depugnato otii cupidus est, minimi æestima.

311. Me gladio atque jaculo armavi, quippe qui cum barbaro illo pugnandi cupidus sim.

312. Marcus, quum captivum liberandum curavisset, nullo salutante in oppidum equitavit.

313. Præfectusne iste, qui otii cupidus non cum barbaro pugnaverit, palam hónorabitur?

314. Adhuc incerto quid futurum sit, liberatum oppidum me plurimum delectavit.

315. Romanus, cui gladio oppugnare erat necare, nunquam jaculum jactavit quin Parthum vulneraret.

316. Philippus quidem, cui ante pugnandum acclamatum erat, per oppidum ita equitavit ut a nullo salutaretur.

317. Fuerat animus Curtio, antequam tu adesse nuntiatus es, optimum futurum esse in barbarum equitare.

318. Utinam adsit tribunus, nondum depugnato! immo vero, utinam ne jam abesset.

319. Nonne vos, O servi, tyranno jam necato, liberi esse curatis? Narratur enim vobis inhumanus fuisse.

320. Utinam ei fuisset in animo pardum necare; permultum enim interest inter vulnerandum et necandum.

Text XVII.

321. But he on the contrary, although we used to judge him to be very fond of ease and not of war, often went on service abroad.

322. I was ignorant indeed of the burning of the temple; for I was not present there.

323. I on the contrary, even if I had been an idler, would have hastened amidst this danger to serve as a soldier.

324. We had already awoke out of sleep all the most faithful, that we might help the arrow-stricken tribune.

325. Yes, indeed, although they have never yet fought, yet if you wish they will go on service.

326. My uncle, however little he be fond of war, yet would serve, if Curtius were to ask him.

327. Would not this man beat the other, if he were to tell the master that he was very fond of ease.

328. Our neighbour cares not indeed for war; and yet, if we were to ask him, he would of course serve.

329. The robbing of the master and the beating of the servant shew indeed to me that that bailiff is mad.

330. We related how the archer, who had fought with the barbarian, rode into the town not without being saluted.

331. That tribune, whom we have just now awakened out of sleep, hides the truth concerning the liberation of the captive.

332. They have in fact related, what ye had before related, that that freedman is most faithful in peace and war.

333. When he carries thee wounded into the hall, why dost thou always ask whether the doctor is present?

334. The master and I were congratulating the faithful armour-bearer because he had not been wounded very often.

335. I must congratulate thee, because, though desirous of hastening home, thou hast yet served as a soldier.

336. Prithee, is there anything that thou and I think right, which that unjust master will not blame?

337. Nor would anyone deny, if the tribune and thou were thus to judge, that that archer is fit for fighting.

338. We never supposed that any one of the mercenaries amidst so great danger would be faithful.

339. If the people attack the house, we will carry the wounded man whithersoever it is right to take him.

340. My comrade has not arrived, because he is wounded by an arrow; yet he is as fond of war as thou thyself.

Text XVII.

321. 1 Sĕd 2 illĕ 3 contrā, 4 quanquam 5 ĕum 6 ōtĭī 7 non 8 bellī 9 stŭdĭōsissĭmum 10 essĕ 11 jūdĭcābāmus, 12 saepĕ 13 bellī 14 mīlĭtābăt.

322. Templi quidem cremati ignarus eram; ibi enim non aderam.

323. Ego contra, etiam si otii cupidissimus fuissem, hoc in periculo properavissem ad militandum.

324. Fidissimum quemque jam e somno suscitaveramus, ut tribuno sagitta vulnerato adessemus.

325. Enimvero, quamquam nondum pugnaverunt, tamen, si tu vis, militabunt.

326. Patruus meus, quamvis paullum belli studiosus sit, tamen Curtio orante militet.

327. Nonne hic illum verberet si domino narret eum otii studiosissimum esse?

328. Vicinus noster non bellum quidem amat; verumtamen, si rogemus, sane militet.

329. Spoliatus dominus et verberatus servus mihi quidem monstrant villicum illum insanum esse.

330. Narravimus ut sagittarius, qui cum barbaro pugnavisset, in oppidum equitaret non insalutatus.

331. Tribunus ille, quem nuper e somno suscitavimus, de captivo liberando verum dissimulat.

332. Nuntiaverunt quidem, quod vos antea narraveratis, libertum istum domi bellique fidissimum esse.

333. Quum te vulneratum in atrium portat, cur semper rogas num medicus adsit?

334. Ego et dominus fido armigero gratulabamur quod non saepissime vulneratus erat.

335. Tibi a me gratulandum est quod, domum properandi cupidus, tamen militavisti.

336. Estne quidquam, quaeso, quod ego et tu rectum putemus, quin dominus ille injustus culpaturus sit?

337. Nec quisquam neget, si tu et tribunus ita judicetis, sagittarium illum pugnando aptum esse.

338. Nunquam putavimus quemquam e mercenariis in tam magno periculo fidum futurum esse.

339. Si populus domicilium oppugnabit, quoquo rectum erit, vulneratum portabimus.

340. Sagitta quidem vulneratus socius meus non adest; ita tamen belli studiosus est ac tu ipse.

Texts XVIII.—XIX.

341. While the crowd rushed into the hall of the palace, the queen commanded thy handmaid, Portia, to make safe the door.

342. When the great crowd rushed into the palace, the queen asked the handmaid why they were not securing the gate.

343. Thy mistress, oh handmaid, related to the frightened queen that that great crowd had rushed into the palace.

344. The handmaid shews herself timid for one moment only, since the crowd is rushing into Portia's hall.

345. With the hall blazing, with the palace attacked by a mob, the queen has been saved by a certain handmaid.

346. My cousin's faithful handmaid commissioned the bailiff and his wife not to relate this to the queen.

347. That cruel mistress ordered the farmer to beat with a stick at the first hour of dawn both the bailiff and his wife.

348. In this hall near the palace the seditious mob did not slay the queen, because she feigned madness.

349. It is not true, is it, that the queen adorned with a crown of roses is dedicating a temple to Saturn?

350. That tribune, emulous of glory, armed with a sword for the fight, shews himself most trustworthy.

351. I also conjured her seven times to hide my beautiful little daughter for me in some cottage.

352. Whilst the crowd was attacking the palace, the tribune entrusted the queen's daughter to some handmaid to hide.

353. Some handmaid's daughter seven times told the queen that a certain mad woman would rush into the hall.

354. The freedman ordered the bailiff and his wife to secure the handmaid's cottage, in which the queen had been hidden.

355. The matron was giving orders to that faithful handmaid, to hide her daughter in a certain hut.

356. Whose so beautiful little daughter is thy cousin entrusting to the handmaid to hide?

357. To which female neighbour had that handmaid entrusted this little daughter at the command of the queen?

358. If any woman shall have entrusted the queen's little daughter to a faithless handmaid, she will be greatly blamed.

359. By which of the two female neighbours was my female cousin wounded? Not by both, was she?

360. The other at the seventh hour declared to me, that the queen had hidden herself in this handmaid's hut.

Texts XVIII.—XIX.

341. Turbā ĭn aulam rēgĭae incursantĕ rēgĭnā ancillae tŭae, Portĭā, impĕrāvit ut jānŭam tūtam praestārĕt.

342. Turbā magnā in regiam incursante, regina ancillam rogavit cur non januam tutam praestarent.

343. Domina tua, O ancilla, perterritae reginae narravit magnam illam turbam in regiam incursavisse.

344. Ancilla unum modo momentum se timidam praestat, quum turba in aulam Portiae incurset.

345. Aulā flagrante, regiā a turbā oppugnatā, regina ab ancillā quādam servata est.

346. Fida sobrinae meae ancilla villico villicaeque mandavit ne hoc reginae narrarent.

347. Barbara illa domina colono imperavit ut primā diluculi horā villicumque villicamque baculo verberaret.

348. Hac in aulā regiae vicinā turba seditiosa reginam, insaniā simulatā, non necavit.

349. Num verum est reginam roseā coronā ornatam templum Saturno dedicare?

350. Tribunus ille, gloriae aemulus, gladio ad pugnam armatus, se fidissimum monstrat.

351. Necnōn ĕam septĭes obsĕcrāvi ut mihi pulchram filiŏlam in cāsā ālĭquā cēlārĕt.

352. Turbā regiam oppugnante, tribunus reginae filiam ancillae alicui mandavit celandam.

353. Ancillae alicujus filia reginae septies affirmavit insanam quamdam in aulam incursaturam esse.

354. Libertus villico villicaeque imperavit ut casam ancillae, in quā regina celata esset, tutam praestarent.

355. Fidae illi ancillae matrona imperabat, ut in casā quadam filiam suam celaret.

356. Cujam tam pulchram filiolam sobrina tua ancillae mandat celandam?

357. Cuinam vicinae ancilla ea, reginā imperante, hanc filiolam mandaverat?

358. Si qua infidae ancillae filiolam reginae mandaverit, magnopere culpabitur.

359. Ab utrā vicinā vulnerata est sobrina mea? Num ab utrāque?

360. Altera mihi septimā horā affirmavit, reginam se in hujus ancillae casā celavisse.

Text XX.

361. Would that we had a son endowed with as great courage as Horatius!

362. Would that Horatius had been with the queen and Portia and me amidst so great a danger!

363. This at all events let us relate to the queen, how Philip aided us in so great a danger.

364. Would that my son had then had as much help as Curtius lately had!

365. Unless he esteemed me as highly as you do, he would not carry me wounded in my shoulder into this bedroom.

366. What? Surely the beautiful handmaid, when the master questioned her, did not hide some of the truth, did she?

367. While the crowd was rushing into the palace, a certain woman concealed the queen under a neighbouring roof.

368. How great, oh queen, would be thy glory, if thou hadst not been terrified by the seditious mob!

369. The queen had been absent from Rome for not more than an hour, when the barbarian crowd was hastening to Capua.

370. How greatly, oh Portia, will the queen honour thee at Rome, since thou hast concealed and saved her daughter!

371. The tribune fights abroad with great courage; yet, when it has been fought out, he does not hasten home.

372. We must congratulate the doctor, in whatever way he has healed the wounded tribune.

373. Did we not say that we had not resolved to carry thee anywhere except into our hall?

374. Was the statue burnt in the temple by night? It was, but why do you ask?

375. Do you want anything, oh prefect? Yes. Is your uncle at home? No.

376. We have despoiled the barbarian of so large a javelin that we have entrusted it to my armour-bearer to carry.

377. To us it is worth throwing ourselves into the midst of the stream, provided we save the queen out of danger.

378. Thy friend, oh Philip, being not sane in mind, has all but wounded the mistress with a javelin.

379. The more the master says that he will not give leisure, the more desirous is the handmaid of it.

380. You may rob my master of his cloak, if you choose; only he must not be beaten, much less wounded.

Text XX.

361. 1 Utĭnam 2 nōbĭs 3 nātŭs 4 esset 5 tantō 6 praedĭtŭs 7 ănĭmō 8 quantō 9 Hŏrātĭŭs!

362. Utinam mihi reginaeque et Portiae tanto in periculo adfuisset Horatius!

363. Hoc utique reginae narremus, ut Philippus tanto in periculo nobis adfuerit.

364. Utinam tum filio meo tantum fuisset auxilii quantum nuper Curtio!

365. Nisi me tanti aestimaret quanti tu, non me hoc in cubiculum portaret humerum vulneratum.

366. Quid? Num pulchra ancilla, quum dominus eam interrogavit, aliquid veri dissimulavit?

367. Dum turba in regiam incursabat, femina quaedam sub vicino tecto reginam celavit.

368. Quanta tibi, O regina, esset gloria, quae non a turba seditiosa territa esseś!

369. Non plus hora Roma abfuerat regina, quum barbara turba Capuam properabat.

370. Quantum te, Portia, Romae honorabit regina, cujus filiam celaveris et servaveris!

371. Tribunus militiae magno animo pugnat; domum tamen depugnato non properat.

372. Medico a nobis gratulandum est, quoquo modo vulneratum tribunum sanavit.

373. Nonne negavimus nobis esse in animo te quoquam portare nisi in atrium nostrum?

374. An simulacrum noctu in templo crematum est? Crematum est, sed cur rogatis?

375. Numquid, praefecte, vis? Etiam; estne patruus tuus domi? Non est.

376. Tanto barbarum jaculo spoliavimus quod armigero meo portandum mandaverimus.

377. Nobis tanti est nos in medium fluvium jactare, dummodo reginam e periculo servemus.

378. Amicus tuus, Philippe, non animo sanus, dominam jaculo tantum non vulneravit.

379. Quanto plus negat dominus se otium daturum esse, tanto magis cupida est ancilla.

380. Dominum meum vel pallio spolies; tantum non verberandus est, nedum vulnerandus.

Texts XXI.—XXII.

381. This besides has very much disturbed the besieged, that the barbarians have won over to themselves a thousand rustics with the farmers' slaves.

382. This besides very much disturbs my neighbours that the tribune has not given aid to the besieged townsmen.

383. They relate at Rome for certain that those barbarians have slain a thousand slaves of the farmers with many bailiffs.

384. This however, friends, was so being related to the tribunes by the messengers that it did not very much disturb them.

385. The neighbours' attack on the masters disturbs us.

386. And this disturbed many men besides the tribune, just as if enemies themselves had related it.

387. Inasmuch as the farmers have won over to themselves the slaves of the Romans, who is going to save the masters?

388. Besides attacking, the freedmen have wounded the masters; so hand them over to the bailiffs to be beaten.

389. Oh faithless slaves, for conciliating only to yourselves those villagers, when they attacked the town!

390. The tribune is here with rustics and farmers to attack the town at the sixth hour, before the townsmen are prepared.

391. So willingly each man offered himself to face dangers that even from the roofs javelins were thrown on the auxiliaries.

392. They were being attacked on all sides by the barbarians, some of whom were throwing javelins down from the temples.

393. The Romans were slaying the freedmen, by whom javelins had been thrown down from the roofs of the halls.

394. The roofs of the bedrooms so blazed that the neighbours were very much disturbed when no one came with help.

395. Not only private houses but even temples everywhere blazed, when the barbarians had rushed into the town.

396. We will offer ourselves willingly to face dangers, lest the barbarians attack the Gallic auxiliaries.

397. Oh traitorous villagers, oh terrible javelins, which have mangled the Romans who came to me with help!

398. But when the other houses were burnt, thenceforward they opposed the barbarians on the roofs of the temples.

399. The prefect asks if these slaves are fitted for dangers or not.

400. It had already been announced to the barbarians that the besieged in union with the auxiliaries would attack them.

Texts XXI.—XXII.

381. 1 Circumsessōs 2 hōc 3 praetĕrĕā 4 permultum 5 turbāvit 6 quŏd 7 sĭbi 8 barbări 9 millĕ 10 rūsticōs 11 cum 12 cŏlōnōrum 13 servīs 14 concĭlĭāvērunt.

382. Hoc praeterea vicinos meos permultum turbat quod tribunus circumsessis oppidanis non adfuit.

383. Romae certo narrant barbaros illos mille colonorum servos cum multis villicis necavisse.

384. Hoc tamen, O amici, ita tribunis a nuntiis narrabatur ut non eos permultum turbaret.

385. Nos turbat, quod vicini dominos oppugnaverunt.

386. Quod multos praeter tribunum turbavit, perinde ut si inimici ipsi narravissent.

387. Siquidem coloni servos Romanorum sibi conciliaverunt, quis dominos servaturus est?

388. Praeter oppugnandum liberti dominos vulneraverunt, itaque eos villicis flagellandos manda.

389. O infidi servi, qui solum vobis paganos illos conciliaretis quum oppidum oppugnarent!

390. Tribunus cum rusticis colonisque adest ut sexta hora oppidum oppugnet antequam oppidani parati sint.

391. 1 Tam 2 lĭbenter 3 pĕrĭcŭlis 4 sē 5 quisquĕ 6 obvĭam 7 dăbăt 8 ŭt 9 ĕtiam 10 dē 11 tectis 12 in 13 auxĭlĭă 14 jactārentur 15 jăcŭlă.

392. Ubique a barbaris oppugnabantur; quorum nonnulli jacula de templis jactabant.

393. Romani libertos necabant, a quibus jacula de tectis atriorum jactata erant.

394. Ita flagrabant cubiculorum tecta ut vicini permultum turbarentur quum nemo cum auxilio adesset.

395. Non modo privata tecta sed etiam templa undique flagraverunt, quum barbari in oppidum incursavissent.

396. Libenter periculis nos obviam dabimus, ne Gallica auxilia barbari oppugnent.

397. O infidi pagani, O horrida jacula, quae Romanos laceravistis qui mihi adfuerunt cum auxilio!

398. Ceteris autem domiciliis crematis, exinde in templorum tectis se dabant barbaris obviam.

399. Rogat praefectus utrum hi servi periculis apti sint necne.

400. Barbaris jam nuntiatum erat fore ut circumsessi cum auxiliis eos oppugnarent.

Texts XXII.—XXIII.

401. Where have the mutineers been quartered? There are not as many men on this side of the river as on the other, are there?

402. We, being masters, have ordered that none of the slaves nor even of the handmaids should be flogged.

403. I have before related, the barbarians will be glad to slay Roman men and Roman women, if any be captured.

404. The Romans stand in the midst of the halls in arms that they may each offer themselves to face the barbarians.

405. Wherever our tribune is, whether on this side or on the other side of the river, he conciliates the rustics.

406. But what dangers will disturb our comrades, if only they be heroes? Are there not a thousand archers with them?

407. My slave and thy handmaid were putting themselves on thy behalf in the path of the angry townsman,

408. On this side of the river as many women as men were arming themselves with swords, and were facing the barbarians.

409. Both the tribune and his friend rode into the town without being saluted by anybody.

410. When I came up many were attacking, wounding, slaying.

411. Yesterday the captives were relating to the matrons how in their own country the mistresses liberated the daughters of the most faithful slaves.

412. Why was that being related yesterday to the captives by the matrons? Was it to prevent anyone flogging them to-day?

413. Those same captive women are here, whom yesterday the tribune preserved out of the besieged town.

414. Oh faithless women-slaves, for having related to the foreigners whither the matrons have been called away!

415. But this the captive women were not relating to the mistresses, how in their country the matrons beat slaves.

416. One of the captive women was relating to one of my slaves that the barbarians had liberated the matrons' associates.

417. The neighbour's daughters relate how the Roman mistresses' freedmen are hastening to a spot where they may help us.

418. Some women tell us that the captives have been liberated, which, however, the messengers yesterday denied to you.

419. For the women do not relate this credibly who affirm that barbarians have liberated captive men and women.

420. The mistresses were handing over the slaves to the matrons to prove, before they should give them the care of their little girls.

Texts XXII.—XXIII.

401. Ŭbīnam sunt collŏcātī sēdītiōsi? Num cītrā flŭvĭum tot vīri adsunt quŏt ultrā?

402. Imperavimus domini ne quae ancillae neve etiam servi flagellentur.

403. Ut supra narravi, Romanos Romanasque si qui capti erunt libenter necabunt barbari.

404. Stant Romani in mediis atriis armati ut barbaris se quisque obviam dent.

405. Ubicunque est noster tribunus, sive citra sive ultra fluvium, rusticos conciliat.

406. Quaenam autem pericula socios nostros, si modo viri sint, turbabunt? Nonne mille adsunt sagittarii?

407. Servus meus et ancilla tua pro te se irato oppidano obviam dabant.

408. Citra fluvium tot feminae quot viri se gladiis armabant et barbaris obviam dabant.

409. Et tribunus et amicus ejus in oppidum equitaverunt neque a quoquam salutati sunt.

410. Quum adessem, multi oppugnare, vulnerare, necare.

411. Hĕri narrābant mātrōnis captīvae ŭt in sŭā pātrĭā dŏmĭnae fĭdissĭmārum servārum fĭlĭās lĭbĕrārent.

412. Quare illud heri captivis a matronis narrabatur? Num ne quis eas hodie flagellaret?

413. Eaedem illae captivae adsunt quas heri tribunus e circumsesso oppido conservavit.

414. O infidae servae, quae barbaris narraveritis quo matronae avocatae sint!

415. Sed non hoc dominabus narrabant captivae ut in sua patria servas verberarent matronae.

416. Captivarum quaedam uni e servis meis narrabat barbaros matronarum socias liberavisse.

417. Vicinarum filiae narrant ut Romanarum dominarum liberti illuc properent ubi nobis auxilio sint.

418. Narrant quaedam nobis captivas liberatas esse; quod tamen nuntii vobis heri negaverunt.

419. Neque enim feminae probabiliter hoc narrant quae affirmant barbaros captivos et captivas liberavisse.

420. Dominae servas matronis mandabant probandas antequam iis curam filiolarum darent.

Texts XXIV.—XXV.

421. So long as I the master shall be honoured by the slaves, thou the mistress wilt be loved; so long as we both shall be esteemed, ye equally, our boys, will be loved.

422. We were once loved by the servants; if now we are thought inhuman, yours is the fault.

423. So long as thou, the mistress, art loved, I indeed the master may be loved, and my sons may be loved.

424. We should perhaps be loved, if we had not caused the servant to be beaten in proportion to his deserts.

425. While we are human, men faithful to friends will be loved.

426. When thou art in school be loved by thy comrades, oh my son Marcus, if thou wishest to delight me.

427. If thou wishest to be loved by thy uncle, oh boy, thou must be praised by that most excellent master.

428. While I was being wounded by the villager, wast thou also being beaten by the slave with a stick?

429. Had ye not, oh servants, announced these things, I should have handed you to the prefect that ye might be flogged.

430. Not even the barbarians must be blamed, if it was only on behalf of their friends, that they have fought against the Romans.

431. Oh how much thou lovedst thy country, to whom it seemed not hard to be slain in fight on behalf of even a single Roman.

432. At how much am I valued? Thinkest thou that I am valued as highly as thou art?

433. Oh Trojans, be slain in the fight, and do not exclaim that it is not worth the sacrifice to save your country!

434. Provided thou savest a friend, let it be to thee worth the risk of throwing thyself into midstream.

435. Were ye not hoping, my friends, that it would happen, that to each his own property would be restored?

436. To whom is so much money being entrusted by the Greeks? Is it not to a Roman?

437. The doctor, when you came, had only just carried the boy out of the blazing hall.

438. The more I was affirming these things yesterday, oh messengers, the more were ye being accused of mendacity.

439. My cousins were not so much desirous of fighting for their country as for the tribune.

440. So far was it from its being arduous to fight with the barbarian that a sword was given to each of the warlike rustics.

Texts XXIV.—XXV.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
421. Quŏăd ĕgo dŏmĭnŭs ā servīs hŏnōrābor, tū dŏmĭnă ămābĕris;
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
quoad nōs ambō aestĭmābĭmur vōs aequē, pŭĕrī nostrī, ămābĭmĭni.

422. Olim a servis amabamur; si nunc putamur inhumani, vestra est culpa.

423. Quoad tu domina ameris, amer equĭdem dominus, amentur pueri mei.

424. Forte amaremur, si non servum pro meritis verberandum curavissemus.

425. Quoad nos humani erimus, amabuntur ii qui fidi erunt amicis.

426. Quum in schola sis, a sociis amare, mi fili Marce, si vis me delectare.

427. Si vis, O puer, a patruo tuo amari, a magistro illo optimo laudator.

428. Dum ego a pagano vulnerabar, tune etiam a servo baculo verberabaris?

429. Nisi haec, O servi, nuntiavissetis, vos praefecto mandavissem ut flagellaremini.

430. Ne barbari quidem culpantor, si modo pro amicis cum Romanis pugnaverint.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9
431. Quantum pătrĭam ămāvisti, cui non ardŭum visum est prō ūnō
10 11 12 13 14
quĭdem Rōmānō in pugna necarī!

432. Quanti aestimor? Putasne me tanti aestimari quanti tu?

433. O Trojani, in pugna necamini, neve clamate tanti non esse patriam servare!

434. Tibi tanti esto te in medium fluvium jactare, dummodo amicum serves.

435. Nonne sperabatis, amici, futurum esse ut suum cuique mandaretur?

436. Cuinam tantum pecuniae a Graecis mandatur? Nonne Romano?

437. Medicus, quum adfuistis, puerum tantum quod e flagrante atrio portaverat.

438. Quanto plus haec heri affirmabam, tanto plus, O nuntii, mendacii accusabamini.

439. Sobrini mei non tantum pro patria pugnandi cupidi fuerunt quantum pro tribuno.

440. Tantum aberat ut arduum esset cum barbaro pugnare ut gladius bellicosorum rusticorum cuique daretur.

Texts XXVI.—XXVII.

441. At that time it no longer appeared to me to be less worthy to do battle for a tribune than for Pompey himself.

442. Will not Alexander fight? If not, in my opinion, he will deserve much blame.

443. For who are as unworthy of anyone's preserving them from danger as those men near you?

444. It was fought out yesterday around the town savagely, and not one of our men was saved out of the battle.

445. Are not those murderers, who have rushed into the tyrant's palace, deserving of being thrown into the river?

446. Certainly the sacristan, who saved us formerly from danger, deserves that you should rouse him out of sleep.

447. But Horatius entrusted to me as much, more or less, as to the bailiff's sons.

448. Did the maidservant seem to be really wounded by the arrow, or only to pretend that she had been wounded?

449. The neighbour's servants he did not indeed beat, but still he handed them over to the bailiff to flog.

450. Seeing this, oh slaves, ye would be thought no less deserving of being liberated than of being commended.

451. Although the whole of Carthage threatened, Regulus despised such things.

452. Even the most trusty slave, if he prove unfaithful, or if he has unjustly threatened anyone, must be beaten.

453. We indeed, oh friends, unless we were provoked, would not have beaten the barbarians, whom we despised.

454. Has the messenger ridden into town to ask for aid? Our being saved wholly depends on that.

455. Already the whole vestibule of the temple had been burnt when thou wast awoke from sleep.

456. Wouldst not thou, my faithful friend, spurn even the master of the whole of Rome, if he were to threaten thee?

457. Thou art being very much blamed by the master for not having yet announced to me what thou didst to him.

458. Why, oh masters, are ye so inhumanly threatening the slaves? For the sake of example?

459. Does the farmer think that that danger which thou despisest would accrue to him or to thee?

460. If the whole town had been blazing, thou wast the only one whom I would have preserved.

Texts XXVI.—XXVII.

441. 1 Haud 2 amplius 3 jam 4 mihi 5 visum 5 est 6 minus 7 dignum 8 prō 9 tribūnō 10 praeliāri 11 quam 12 ipsō 13 pro 14 Pompēiō.

442. Nonne pugnabit Alexander? Sin minus, meo quidem judicio, magnopere dignus erit qui culpetur.

443. Qui enim sunt tam indigni quos quisquam e periculo servet quam isti?

444. Barbare heri circa oppidum depugnatum est; nec quisquam unus nostrorum e praelio servatus est.

445. Nonne sicarii illi, qui in regiam tyranni incursaverunt, digni sunt qui in fluvium jactentur?

446. Certe aedituus qui olim nos e periculo servavit dignus est quem e somno suscitetis.

447. Horatius autem mihi tantum plus minusve mandavit quantum villici filiis.

448. Verene sagitta vulnerari visa est ancilla an tantum simulare se vulneratam esse?

449. Servos vicini non ille quidem verberavit sed tamen villico flagellandos mandavit.

450. Hoc quidem viso, servi, haud minus liberando digni putemini quam commendando.

451. 1 Ĕtiamsi 2 tōtă 3 Carthāgo 4 mĭnĭtātă 4 est, 5 tālĭă 6 aspernātŭs 6 est 7 Rēgŭlŭs.

452. Servus vel fidissimus, si infidus fuerit sive cui minitatus erit, verberator.

453. Nos quidem, amici, non barbaros verberavissemus quos aspernati sumus, nisi provocaremur.

454. Nuntiusne in oppidum equitavit ad auxilium rogandum? Totum in eo est ut servemur.

455. Jam totum templi vestibulum crematum erat, quum e somno suscitatus es.

456. Nonne tu, mi fide amice, vel totius Romae dominum, si tibi minitetur, asperneris?

457. Plurimum a domino culparis qui nondum mihi quae illi nuntiaveris.

458. Quid servis, domini, ita inhumane minitamini? Exempline causā?

459. Utrum tibi an sibi putat colonus id periculum futurum esse quod aspernaris?

460. Toto oppido flagrante, unus tu eras quem ego servaturus essem.

Texts XXVIII.—XXIX.

461. Whoever really restrains himself and is in his own power, the philosopher congratulates him.

462. Whatever woman affirms that the matron restrained herself yesterday must be denied to have spoken the truth.

463. Whatever things may be true, those slaves will deny unless thou shalt threaten them with the whip.

464. Whithersoever he may have carried that javelin, whether into the hall or the bedroom, by no means tell the boy.

465. To whomsoever of you he shall entrust the rustics' sons to be beaten, if thou art humane, thou wilt certainly refuse.

466. Whoever is in his own power, him the philosopher must congratulate more than him who is in the power of another.

467. Whosesoever handmaid shall have been entrusted to her, she will certainly affirm that she threatened her.

468. With whatever courage the barbarian were endowed, he would not have attacked you if only ye had been armed.

469. However this may be, though it was unworthy of a faithful slave, he is the common enemy who will condone it.

470. In the whole house there was silence, when the slaves carried master and freedman, both wounded, into the hall.

471. Desire neither too much nor too little money, but enough only.

472. That slave, had we entrusted to her twice as much money, would even then desire more.

473. Ye must hand either this or that to the bailiff; but if this, not that.

474. I was asked for too much money both by the messenger and the mendicant, but I refused both, because I had not enough in my purse.

475. That messenger neither affirmed nor denied those things which we had before concealed.

476. I indeed am thought to be too fond of war, but he far too little.

477. In the whole school there is disturbance; in one place the master beats a pupil, in another a pupil vituperates a servant.

478. It is both my interest and thine not to blame that unfaithful servant before the master.

479. What has disturbed the boys so much? For one is accusing another of falsehood and provoking him to fight.

480. Give to the bailiff either this javelin or that stick, which you like; and, if you like, both.

Texts XXVIII.—XXIX.

461. Phĭlŏsŏphŭs ĕi grātŭlātur, quĭcunquĕ sĭbi vērē tēmpĕrāt ĕt pĕnes sĕ est.

462. Quaecunque affirmat matronam sibi heri temperavisse, verum affirmasse neganda est.

463. Quaecunque vera sint, negabunt servi isti, nisi iis flagellum minitaberis.

464. Quocunque id jaculum portaverit sive in atrium sive in cubiculum, nequāquam puero narrate.

465. Cuicunque vestrûm rusticorum filios mandabit verberandos, si humanus eris, certe negabis.

466. Quicunque penes se est, ei plus a philosopho gratulandum est quam qui penes alium.

467. Cujuscunque ancilla ei mandata erit, certe affirmabit eam sibi minitatam esse.

468. Quantocunque animo praeditus esset barbarus, non vos oppugnavisset, si modo armati essetis.

469. Ea, utut sunt, etsi fido servo indigna, ille, cui nemo amicus est, condonabit.

470. Toto tecto silentium erat, quum servi dominum libertumque, utrumque vulneratum, in atrium portarent.

471. Nec nĭmĭum nec părum pĕcūnĭae sĕd sātĭs mŏdŏ dēsīdĕrā.

472. Serva illa, si ei bis tantum pecuniae mandavissemus, etiamtum plus desideraret.

473. Aut hoc aut illud villico mandātōtĕ; si autem hoc, ne illud.

474. Nimium pecuniae a nuntio et a mendico rogabar; utrique tamen negavi, quod mihi non satis erat in loculo.

475. Nuntius ille, quae antea dissimulaverāmus, neque affirmavit nec negavit.

476. Ego quidem nimis bellandi studiosus putor, hic autem multo parum.

477. Tota schola turbatur; alibi magister alumnum verberat, alibi alumnus servum vituperat.

478. Et mea et tua interest coram magistro servum illum infidum non culpare.

479. Quid pueros tantum turbavit? alius enim alium mendacii accusat et ad pugnandum provocat.

480. Vel hoc jaculum vel illud baculum, utrum vis, villico da; et si vis utrumque.

Texts XXX.—XXXI.

3 3 1 1 2 2 4 4 4 9 9 5 6
481. He strips the province of money, that with it he may not only
9 7 7 8 10 11 13 12 12
support his own life, but also give to friends.

482. Horatius was committing his own sword to his son, with which to slay that barbarian and his comrade.

483. Who would strip friends of money, only to give to some other man?

484. The legate was desiring so much money that the farmers of the whole province thought him avaricious.

485. Were you giving the money of the patron himself to Leander's son to luxuriate with?

486. But the bull, although very many attacked him with sticks, was desirous of attacking this man only.

487. The one matron affirmed that the neighbour was born of the other's slave.

488. No Roman's slaves would have hesitated to carry thee into the sacred temple when thy bedroom was blazing.

489. Relate not this about us, oh friends, to the master, lest we should be beaten or much blamed.

490. If you wish to be loved deny nothing to friends; set slaves free; trust thyself willingly to comrades.

3 3 1 2 4 4 5 6 6 8 7 7
491. It delights me indeed that thou thinkest that our town at least
15 9 15 15 12 13 14 11 10 11
will not be captured by these forces within five years.

492. Very often within these five years the forces of the barbarians have tried to capture our town.

493. The tribune indeed who had commanded our forces for five years, threw himself into the river two years ago.

494. During the third watch the Parthians' forces threatened the city, and yet I do not think that the temples will be attacked.

495. It has already been told me at Gabii that faithless maidservants and menservants will be beaten.

496. It delights the people that the tribune has announced that all the remaining towns will be captured in the next five years.

497. In this very town I was present just six years before the doctor cured me, wounded by an arrow.

498. How few slaves there are in the town whom the barbarians would not have won over to themselves by giving them money!

499. Think not that, since you have committed to me a considerable amount of money, I shall give prodigally to friends.

500. As often as the barbarians' forces shall attack, hide the boys and girls, and give javelins even to slaves.

Texts XXX.—XXXI.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8
481. Prōvincĭam pĕcūnĭā nūdăt quā nōn sōlum sŭam ipsĭus vĭtam
9 10 11 12 13
sustentet sĕd ĕtĭam ămicis dōnĕt.

482. Horatius suum ipsius gladium nato suo mandabat, quo istum barbarum sociumque necaret.

483. Quis amicos pecunia nudet, tantum ut alii cuidam donet?

484. Legatus tantum pecuniae desiderabat, quem totius provinciae coloni avarum putarent.

485. An patrōni ipsius pecuniam Leandri nato dabas qua luxuriaret?

486. Taurus autem, etsi eum plurimi baculis oppugnaverunt, unius hujus oppugnandi cupidus fuit.

487. Affirmavit altera matrona vicinam alterius serva natam esse.

488. Nullius Romani servi, cubiculo tuo flagrante, te in sacrum templum portare dubitavissent.

489. Ne haec de nobis, amici, domino narrate, ne verberemur, neve admōdum culpemur.

490. Si vis amari, ne quid amicis nega; servos libera; libenter te sociis manda.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
491. Mē vērō jŭvat tē pŭtārĕ nostrum saltem oppĭdum non quinquĕ
11 12 13 14 15 15
annis ab his cōpiis expugnātum īrī.

492. Saepissime his quinque annis oppidum nostrum expugnare barbarorum copiae conatae sunt.

493. Tribunus vero, qui quinque annos copiis nostris imperaverat, se abhinc duos annos in fluvium jactavit.

494. De tertia vigilia Parthorum copiae oppido minitatae sunt; neque tamen puto templa oppugnatum iri.

495. Jam mihi Gabiis narratum est servas servosque infidos verberatum iri.

496. Populum juvat tribunum nuntiavisse cetera oppida his quinque annis expugnatum iri.

497. In hoc ipso oppido sex annos ipsos adfui antequam medicus me sagittâ vulneratum sanavit.

498. Quantulum servorum est in oppido quos barbari non sibi pecunia data conciliavissent!

499. Ne puta, quandoquidem mihi aliquantum pecuniae mandaveris, me prodige amicis donaturum esse.

500. Quoties barbarorum copiae oppugnabunt, pueros puellasque celate et jacula date etiam servis.

Texts XXXII.—XXXIII.

501. Those kind shepherds, forgetful of the flocks, would give help even to robbers, if they were lacerated by the dog's fang.

502. That shepherd, forgetful of the robber, and not solicitous for his flock, has lent his dogs to a neighbour.

503. Those robbers, forgetful of the dogs' teeth, were hoping to attack the flock with the shepherds absent.

504. If the dog had had but one fang, ye, oh flocks, would not have been torn by the big wolf.

505. The farmer did not beat the captured robbers, because they had been lacerated by the fangs of the dogs.

506. The shepherd was relating how robber and dog fought yesterday with each other in the country.

507. My little daughter asked whether the dog thought that the shepherd gave him too little help in that fight.

508. Would that the shepherd dogs had attacked the panther when he was about to lacerate the whole flock.

509. The dogs of the absent shepherds, if they were faithful, would give help to the flocks against the wolves.

510. The judgment was so unjust that the innocent were mulcted.

511. Firm was the charioteer's countenance, who, resting on one knee near the first line of chariots, was offering himself to the blow of the victor.

512. The archer, with firm countenance, slew the barbarian kneeling and entreating near the chariot.

513. The shepherd affirmed that, whilst fighting amidst the chariots, he had one side of his face struck.

514. Oh barbarous blow, direr than all other blows, which hast robbed Rome of so faithful a commander!

515. Those Britons, with dreadful countenances, are pressing on the very tribune's chariot, and giving themselves to our blows.

516. What dreadful countenances the barbarians had who were giving cruel blows to the Roman soldiers!

517. This unguent indeed is fittest for a wounded knee or face.

518. The archer's knee was wounded with a javelin when he gave himself to the blow on behalf of his master.

519. Oh tardy chariots, which carried not the wounded commander quickly enough from the blows of the barbarians.

520. The soldiers, whom he caused to be carried out of the fight, had been wounded, some in their knees and some in their faces.

Texts XXXII.—XXXIII.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
501. Pastōrēs istī bĕnignī, pĕcŏrum oblitī, ĕtiam latrōnĭbus, si dentĕ
10 11 11 12 13
cănis lacerati essent, ŏpem darent.

502. Pastor iste, latronis oblitus, nec pecori sollicitus, canes vicino commŏdavit.

503. Latrones isti, dentium canum obliti, sperabant se pecus, pastoribus absentibus, oppugnaturos esse.

504. Si cani unus tantummodo dens fuisset, non vos, pecora, a magno lupo lacerata essetis.

505. Colonus captos latrones non verberavit qui dentibus canum lacerati essent.

506. Pastor narrabat ut latro canisque heri ruri inter se pugnarent.

507. Rogavit filiola mea utrum canis putaret pastorem sibi parum opis in illa pugna dare.

508. O si pastorum canes pardum oppugnavissent, quum totum pecus laceraturus esset.

509. Absentium pastorum canes, si fidi essent, pecoribus in lupos opem darent.

510. Ita injustum erat judicium ut innocentes mulctarentur.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
511. Firmŭs ĕrăt aurīgae vultus, qui juxta primum currŭum ordinem
10 11 12 13 14 15 16
altĕrō gĕnū fultus se victōrĭs ictŭi dăbăt.

512. Sagittarius firmo vultu barbarum genu fultum orantemque juxta currum necavit.

513. Affirmavit pastor unam quidem vultus partem sibi, dum in currubus pugnaret, ictam esse.

514. O barbare ictus, caeteris ictibus dirior, qui Romam tam fido praefecto spoliavisti!

515. Britānni illi, horridis vultibus, ipsius tribuni currui instantes nostris ictibus se dant.

516. Quam horridi erant vultus barbaris qui militibus Romanis crudeles ictus dabant!

517. Hoc vero unguentum genu vultuive lacerato aptissimum est.

518. Genu armigeri, quum se pro hero ictui daret, jaculo vulneratum est.

519. O tardi currus, qui non satis cito praefectum vulneratum ab ictibus barbarorum portavistis.

520. Alii genua, alii vultus vulnerati erant milites, quos e pugna portandos curavit.

Texts XXXIV.—XXXV.

521. A wonderful vision which, as if foreboding disaster, hovered on these days over the battle-line, thwarted the former hope of success.

522. Destruction, wasting the line six days, contradicted hope.

523. The tribune of the first line exhorted and entreated the soldiers to fight against impending disaster.

524. Unless a second hope remains, what, except disaster, dost thou, oh strange vision, forbode to our affairs?

525. Disaster being foreboded by that strange appearance, the first line will no longer fight with the barbarians.

526. Oh wretched day, oh dreadful visions, which have robbed me of even the semblance of hope.

527. Certain strange visions were hovering over the battle-line, contradicting the hope of earlier days.

528. Who is so desirous of ease as to deny these things to sons and daughters when they ask?

529. How faithful were the troops, which kept fighting with so great a force of soldiers the space of six days.

530. Had the consuls been here, even now some hopes would remain.

531. Has anyone ever shewn himself such a master of himself as the King of the Thracians?

532. Had anyone ever shewn himself such a master of that Thracian as the Thracian himself.

533. Some even in the midst of battles, at the exhortation of the king, have shewn themselves masters of themselves.

534. A Roman soldier, in fighting with the powerful king of the Allobrogians, will never have conducted himself unworthily.

535. My friend has never related to the king how we shewed ourselves masters of ourselves.

536. Had that faithful Thracian commanded, our allies would never have shewn themselves so timid.

537. Which of them does not suppose that those shepherds have sometimes shewn themselves masters of the thieves?

538. Very few Thracians had shewn themselves so unfaithful to their king as to ravage the flocks of his allies.

539. Unless where fighting with Allobrogians, we should never have shewn ourselves so fierce.

540. The townsmen ask the Cilicians who have in any way shewn themselves so benign to them as I.

Texts XXXIV.—XXXV.

521. Mīră quĭdem spĕcĭes, quae, quasi pernĭcĭem praenuntĭans, his dĭēbus sŭpĕr ăcĭē vŏlĭtāvit, prĭōrī rērum sĕcundārum spĕī rĕpugnāvit.

522. Pernicies, sex dies aciem vastans, spei repugnavit.

523. Primae aciei tribunus milites hortatus est oravitque ut instanti perniciei repugnarent.

524. Nisi spes altera superest, quid nisi perniciem rebus nostris, O mira species, praenuntias?

525. Mira illa specie pernicie praenuntiata non jam prima acies cum barbaris pugnabit.

526. O misera dies, O horridae species, quae me etiam specie spei spoliavistis.

527. Mirae quaedam species super aciem volitabant priorum dierum spei repugnantes.

528. Quis tam otii cupidus est ut filiis filiabusque rogantibus has res neget?

529. Quam fidae erant acies, quae sex dierum spatium cum tanto milite pugnabant.

530. Si consules adessent, aliquae spes etiamnunc superessent.

531. Ecquis unquam sē sŭi tam pŏtentem praebŭit quam rex Thrācum?

532. Ecquis unquam se Thracis illius tam potentem praebuerat quam Thrax ipse?

533. Nonnulli etiam in mediis pugnis, rēge hortante, se sui potentes praebuērunt.

534. Romanus miles, cum potenti Allŏbrŏgum rege pugnans, se nunquam indignum praebuerit.

535. Amicus meus nunquam regi narravit ut nos nostri potentes praebuerimus.

536. Si fidus ille Thrax praefuisset, socii nostri se nunquam tam timidos praebuissent.

537. Quis illorum non putat pastores illos nonnunquam se latronum potentes praebuisse?

538. Perpauci Thraces se regi tam infidos praebuerant, ut sociorum ejus pecora vastarent.

539. Nisi ubi cum Allobrogibus pugnaremus, nusquam nos tam fĕrōces praebuissēmus.

540. Oppidani Cilices rogant, qui ullo modo se iis tam benignos praebuerint quam ego.

Texts XXXVI.—XXXVII.

1 7 5 7 6 6 2 3 4 4 8—11 10
541. Who does not forbid a soldier, even amidst a battle, injuring an
9 10
unarmed enemy?

542. Who is that audacious barbarian who has lately prevented his comrades from doing harm to unarmed foes?

543. Was not a Cilician preventing the bold Allobrogian from hurting a wounded foe?

544. Who has ever ordered that injury should be done to unarmed men? Certainly no humane man.

545. Will anyone prevent the fierce soldiers from hurting my unarmed friend? No one.

546. Even when unarmed, do not shew thyself timid before the rest, when the fierce barbarian attacks thee.

547. How shall the robbers be prevented injuring the unarmed shepherds except by soldiers?

548. The female captives were terrified when she affirmed that I was not going to prohibit your hurting them.

549. Whom wouldst thou persuade that harm should not be done to the unarmed foes? The consul or the centurion?

550. Scarcely anyone was present to prevent harm being done.

1 1 2 2 3 4 5 4 8 8 6
551. There are some who say that thy husband is girding himself
7 7 7 9 9 9 16 13 15 14 15 10
with a sword, in order to lead against the hostile phalanx the
10 12 11 11 11
slaves united to the youths.

552. There were some here who said that a certain youth would lead thy husband's slaves against the robbers.

553. The consuls came to lead the soldiers against the phalanx.

554. Had the Cilicians been here, no one would have prevented even the youths from being girt with swords.

555. Let the shepherds be united to the soldiers, that they may be led against the foe.

556. The consul proceeded to gird himself with a sword, and to lead the husbands of the Spartan women against the foe.

557. The Thracians are on us! The youths must be girt with swords; for the consul will lead the phalanx.

558. Lead these men, oh tribune, against the dangerous consul; for he is a foe to the commonwealth.

559. Unite farmers and youths with the soldiers, and lead them against the mutinous phalanx.

560. While the bold consul is girding himself with a sword, the robbers are rushing into the palace.

Texts XXXVI.—XXXVII.

1 2 3 3a 4 5 6 7 8
541. Quis ĕtiăm mĕdiō in praeliō nōn mīlitem prŏhĭbet quōminŭs
9 10 11
inermi hosti nŏcĕăt?

542. Quis est audax ille barbarus qui socios nuper prohibuit quominus inermibus hostibus noceant?

543. Nonne Cilix audacem Allobrogem prohibebat quominus vulnerato hosti noceret?

544. Quis unquam imperavit ut inermibus nocendum sit? Nemo sane humanus.

545. Ecquis feroces milites prohibebit quominus amico meo inermi noceant? Nemo.

546. Te ne inermem quidem, barbaro feroci te oppugnante, coram caeteris timidum praebe!

547. Quomodo latrones nisi a militibus prohibēbuntur quominus inermibus pastoribus noceant?

548. Captivae territae sunt, quum affirmaret illa me non vos prohibiturum esse quominus iis noceretis.

549. Cuinam persuadeas ne inermibus hostibus noceatur? Num consuli an centurioni?

550. Fere nemo aderat qui prohibēret quominus noceretur.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
551. Sunt quī dicant conjŭgem tŭum sē glădiō accingĕrĕ ut servos
11 12 13 14 15 16
jŭvĕnĭbus conjunctos in infestam phălangem dūcăt.

552. Aderant qui dicerent juvenem quemdam conjugis tui servos in latrones ducturum esse.

553. Aderant consules ut milites in phalangem ducerent.

554. Si adfuissent Cilices, nemo prohibuisset quominus etiam juvenes gladiis accingerentur.

555. Conjungantur pastores militibus ut in hostem ducantur.

556. Consul se gladio accingebat et Spartanarum conjuges in hostem ducebat.

557. Instant Thraces! juvenes gladiis accingendi sunt; con enim phalangem ducet.

558. Hos duc, tribune, contra infestum consulem; hostis enim est reipublicae.

559. Colonos juvenesque cum militibus conjunge et duc contra seditiosam phalangem.

560. Consule audaci se gladio accingente, latrones in regiam incursant.

Texts XXXVIII.—XXXIX.

1 5 2 5 3 4 4
561. Philip has hitherto ruled amidst arduous circumstances,
6 8 8 7 7 9 12 12 10 11 12
wherefore there is no reason why he should not always rule.

562. The consul, having led the troops back to Rome, was honoured by the senate.

563. By whom is Germany governed? By William, who has led the troops through such arduous dangers?

564. Consuls now rule the Roman phalanxes, which then a tribune ruled.

565. He led up hither the barbarians, whom he had long ruled over; there was nothing against his attacking the Cilicians.

566. If we should lead the farmers and villagers against the foe, we should certainly gird ourselves with swords.

567. If the king had only been here, he would have girded himself with a sword and would have led the troops hither.

568. How wonderful would it be to relate if the queen herself were hastening to lead the youths against the foe!

569. In affirming that Philip had on account of wrongs done by the Gauls girded himself with a sword, he spoke the truth.

570. Nevertheless the consul asks the king whether he himself will lead the allies through these difficulties.

1 4 2 3 4 5 7 6 7 8 8 8 9
571. Nero has either just heard or will soon hear that the slave once
10 11 12 14 14 18
so cruelly punished has returned home.

572. And if the master shall have heard this, he will have certainly been excessively astonished and enraged.

573. Cato was hearing from thy husband with surprise that the shepherd, whom he had formerly punished, had returned.

574. Had the queen then been present, she would have heard a strange thing indeed from the messenger.

575. To the unjust judge it has been rightly said by the consuls: 'Hear thou the other side.'

576. Tacitus would certainly punish the youth if he were to hear that he had robbed the boys of their purses.

577. Some one announces that the consul has returned hither to punish the seditious soldiers.

578. The mistress asks me whether I shall punish those slaves.

579. They will soon hear, as they hope, that the shepherd has severely punished those robbers.

580. Let not their being barbarians terrify thee; for they are faithful messengers and worthy to be heard.

Texts XXXVIII.—XXXIX.

561. 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Philippus usquĕ adhūc intĕr ardŭă rexit; quāproptĕr nĭhĭl est
9 10 11 12
cŭr nōn semper rĕgăt.

562. Consul, quum milites Romam reduxisset, a senatu honoratus est.

563. A quo Germania regitur? a Gulielmo, qui per tam ardua pericula milites duxit?

564. Romanas phalanges, quas tunc tribunus rexit, nunc regunt consules.

565. Huc adduxit barbaros, quos jam diu rexerat; nihil erat cur non Cilices oppugnaret.

566. Si colonos paganosque contra hostem duxerimus, certe nos gladiis accinxerimus.

567. Rex ipse, si modo adfuisset, se gladio accinxisset, et milites huc duxisset.

568. Quam mirum esset narratu si properaret regina ipsa juvenes in hostem ductum!

569. Quum nuntiaret Philippum propter injurias Gallorum se gladio accinxisse, vera dixit.

570. Nihilominus regem rogat consul utrum ipse socios per haec ardua ducturus sit.

571. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Nero vel jam audīvit vel mōx audīet servum ōlim tam ĭnhūmānē
12 13 14
pūnītum dŏmum rĕdiissĕ.

572. Quod si dominus audiverit, certe quam maxime attŏnĭtus fuerit et iratus.

573. Cato e conjuge tuo attonitus audiebat, pastorem rediisse quem olim puniverat.

574. Si tum adfuisset regina, miram quidem rem e nuntio audivisset.

575. Injusto judici a consulibus jure dictum est: 'Audi alteram partem.'

576. Tacitus juvenem certe puniat si audiat eum pueros loculis spoliavisse.

577. Nuntiat aliquis consulem huc rediisse ad seditiosos milites puniendos.

578. Rogat me domina num servos illos puniturus sim.

579. Mox audient, ut sperant, pastorem latrones illos severe punivisse.

580. Ne te terreat quod barbari sunt; fidi enim nuntii sunt et dign auditu.

Texts XL.—XLI.

1 2 3 4 4 5 14 14 6 6 11 7 8
581. So gentle was the enemy that he tended a boy, left by his
8 10 10 10 12 13 13
father when a fugitive, like his own.

582. My father, when flying from Naples, left the boy to me to be tended, thinking no danger would accrue.

583. The king hears that certain barbarians are tending the arrow-stricken consul like a comrade.

584. The rustics hear that the robbers are soon going to attack the pastors and the defenceless flock with sticks.

585. The judge would punish the murderer even although he discovered that he had not ravaged the villa.

586. Have the masters yet heard that their little daughters, whilst they were away, were tended by a certain Thracian?

587. Certain men affirm that the slaves who robbed the cottages will be punished by the shepherd when he is here.

588. A just judge, although he is judging the cause of a worthless man, must always hear the other side.

589. Others, however, affirm that the mistress will not be tended by the slaves in the absence of the master.

590. The bailiff has heard that the youths will be united with the soldiers to resist the robbers.

1 2 3 3 4 5 7 8 9 6 10 13 11
591. Is that the same chief who long ago exhorted us to serve as
11 11 12 12 12 12
long as we might be able?

592. It is the sign of a good messenger to be able to relate to thee to-day the same things that he did yesterday.

593. Will the barbarian be able to slay the tribune in the same way that he did his slave?

594. The farmer entrusted the sword to the same soldier as the prince's friend would have entrusted it to, had he been able.

595. This I can tell you for certain, that the prince's palace has long ago been burnt.

596. The tribune had had as much money entrusted to him as I.

597. We hope to esteem thee, if we are able, just as highly as the consul does us.

598. He was a friend, like a second self, when the mutinous mob of soldiers rushed on me.

599. That same chief, having exhorted the soldiery, kept facing the foe as long as he could.

600. The consul, who also was lately a fugitive from Capua, was honoured just as if he had been triumphant.

Texts XL.—XLI.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11
581. Tam mītĭs ĕrăt hostĭs ut pŭĕrum ā patrĕ prŏfŭgo rĕlictum
12 12 13 14
păritĕr ac sŭum nūtrīrĕt.

582. Pater meus, Neapoli profugus, puerum mihi reliquit nutriendum, putans nullum futurum esse periculum.

583. Audit rex barbaros quosdam consulem sagitta vulneratum pariter ac socium nutrire.

584. Audiunt rustici latrones mox pastores et inerme pecus baculis oppugnaturos esse.

585. Judex sicarium puniret etiam si sentiret eum non villam vastavisse.

586. Num jam audiverunt domini, filiolas suas, dum ipsi aberant, a Thrace quodam nutriri?

587. Affirmant quidam, servos, qui casas spoliaverint, a pastore quum adsit punitum iri.

588. Justus judex, etiamsi causam indigni judicat, alteram semper partem audito.

589. Affirmant tamen alii, dominam a servis, domino absente, non nutritum iri.

590. Villicus audivit juvenes cum militibus conjunctum iri ut latronibus obstent.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11
591. Estnĕ ĭs ĭdem princeps quī nos dĭū ābhinc hortātŭs est ut, dum
12 13
possemus, milĭtārēmus?

592. Boni nuntii est eadem tibi hodie narrare posse quae heri.

593. Poteritne barbarus eodem modo tribunum necare quo servum ejus?

594. Colonus gladium eidem militi mandavit, cui mandavisset principis amicus, si potuisset.

595. Hoc tibi certo dicere possum, principis regiam diu abhinc crematam esse.

596. Tribuno tantumdem pecuniae mandatum erat quantum mihi.

597. Speramus fore ut, si possimus, te tantidem aestimemus quanti nos consul.

598. Amicus erat ille, tanquam alter idem, quum in me seditiosa militum turba incursaret.

599. Idem ille princeps, milites hortatus, se dum poterat hostibus obviam dabat.

600. Consul, qui nuper erat idem Capua profugus, eodem modo honoratus est quasi triumphavisset.

Text XLII.

4 4 1 4 3 3 3 2 2 5 6 7
601. He was then going to swim through the stream, hoping thus to
10 8 8 9
cross a little quicker.

602. He gives to me the same amount of money as to thee, that we may go across to Rome quicker than the barbarian.

603. So long as I shall be able, I will go daily to swim either in the river or the lake, at dawn.

604. The prince crossed over the river so quickly that he was thought to be little desirous of the fight.

605. I hope he will cross to me to give me some money; and I desire nothing excessive.

606. Before he had crossed the river he had given to the rustic a smaller javelin than to the soldier.

607. As far as I am concerned, oh boy, thou mayest go to swim through the river as quickly as possible.

608. You may entrust as large a sword as you please to my husband; he will be able to swim even in arms.

609. Every barbarian, the Romans being conquerors, tried to swim through the stream as quickly as he could.

610. Thy remembrance of me pleases me; for a man who has many friends has help in danger in proportion.

611. It charms me very much that I am praised by the prince, and am not forbidden to go home.

612. Some said that the Romans were being ruled by the same consul that conquered the Parthians a little before.

613. If you are being even inhumanly punished, it is by no means more, oh slaves, than in proportion to your deserts.

614. Fear not; unless thou mayst have punished the servants unjustly, thy boys will be tended in the deserted villa.

615. For the sake of me only, oh villager, thou art being punished, because thou didst not tend me in the blockade of the town.

616. Be admonished, oh friends, nor relate this to the neighbours about the master, lest ye be punished.

617. If thou wouldst repel the enemy thou must be admonished opportunely, and unite the soldiery with the rustics.

618. The chief indeed, having swum through the river with all possible speed, hastened to Rome boldly and bravely.

619. If we punish any, let us beat the soldiers in the same place where we did the mutinous Cilicians.

620. Be eager for battle, oh soldiers, for ye are Romans: wherefore ye must be fearless.

Text XLII.

601. 1 Tum 2 amnem 3 pernātātum 4 ībat 5 spērans 7 fŏrĕ 7 ŭt 6 ītă 8 paullō 9 cĭtĭus 10 transīrĕt.

602. Idem pecuniae mihi dat quod tibi, qui ad Romam citius barbaro transeamus.

603. Quamdiu potero, indies vel in amne vel in lacu diluculo natatum ibo.

604. Princeps ita cito amnem transivit, ut pugnae paullum studiosus esse putaretur.

605. Spero eum ad me transiturum esse ut aliquid pecuniae donet; nec quicquam nimium desidero.

606. Antequam amnem transiverat, rustico minus jaculum donaverat quam militi.

607. Quantum in me, O puer, amnem quam citissime pernatatum eas.

608. Quantumvis gladium conjugi meo mandetis: etiam armatus natare poterit.

609. Unusquisque barbarus, Romanis victoribus, amnem quam poterat citissime pernatare conatus est.

610. Tua mei memoria me delectat; homini enim quantum amicorum tantum est auxilii in periculo.

611. Me plurimum delectat quod a principe laudor nec prohibeor quominus domum eam.

612. Erant qui dicerent Romanos ab eodem consule regi qui paullo ante Parthos vinceret.

613. Si etiam inhumane punimini, haudquaquam plus est, servi, quam pro meritis vestris.

614. Ne time; nisi servos injuste puniveris, pueri tui in villâ relictâ nutrientur.

615. Mea unius causa, O pagane, puniris quia non me oppido obsesso nutrivisti.

616. Monemini, amici; neu haec vicinis de domino narrate, ne puniamini.

617. Si vis hostes repellere, opportune monetor; militesque cum rusticis conjungito.

618. Princeps vero, quum amnem quam citissime pernatavisset, audacter fortiterque Romam properavit.

619. Si quos puniamus, ibidem milites verberemus ubi seditiosos Cilices.

620. Este pugnae cupidi, milites; Romani enim estis: quamobrem estote intrepidi.

Text XLIII.

621. Although when thou didst wish this he was unwilling, yet now he is reported to prefer it of his own accord.

622. If he wished to be praised he should perform what he had promised to friends.

623. I could wish, oh friend, thou hadst been in these dangers here to give me some courage.

624. And since, oh Portia, these things are so, I should wish thee to relate the whole matter to the merciful judge.

625. I indeed could wish that thou hadst not entrusted this javelin to that bold barbarian.

626. I would rather thou didst endure anything than serve him; I would rather indeed that thou hadst slain thyself.

627. If you should wish, oh friends, to be loved, you should perform what you long ago promised.

628. I should not have to go, did not thou, my trusty shepherd, commit these letters to me.

629. Thus, however, he is reported to have said: that they should consider who in the town had to be won over to them.

630. In the first place, we were asking why they were now declining that which they had before preferred.

631. I should like to be with you to hasten with the auxiliaries to the besieged town together.

632. The commander's letter he was bearing to the prince, but was unwilling to announce the barbarians' victory.

633. It is the duty of a trusty soldier to decline, to wish, and to be even able to do the same things as his chief.

634. These things indeed we wish for, if we can have them; perhaps when they shall have been given, we shall prefer others.

635. The master was showing to the pupil that the dog was a quadruped, the boy a biped.

636. Commit this great work, oh master, to one only, and not to a multitude.

637. What? Had the tribune, who had been wounded in one foot, no need of a staff?

638. Ye must carry these sticks, four feet long, to the shepherds, since the robbers are going to attack.

639. This barbarian is blacker than the one near you, but yonder barbarian is blackest.

640. The dog is reported to be so bold an animal as alone to attack the robber, armed with a stick.

Text XLIII.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
621. Hoc, quanquam te vŏlentĕ nōluit, jam tamen ultrō mallĕ fertŭr.

622. Si laudari vellet, praestaret quod amicis promīsisset.

623. Vellem, O amice, his in periculis adfuisses, ut mihi aliquid animi dares.

624. Quae quum ita sint, O Portia, velim totam rem clementi judici narres.

625. Equidem nollem hoc jaculum audaci illi barbaro mandavisses.

626. Mallem quidvis perferres quam illi servires; mallem quidem ipse te necavisses.

627. Si amari velitis, amici, praestetis quod diu abhinc promiseritis.

628. Non eundum esset mihi, nisi tu mihi, mi fide pastor, has littĕras mandares.

629. Ita tamen dixisse fertur: vĭdĕrent qui sibi in oppido conciliandi essent.

630. Primum rogabamus, cur id quod antea maluissent jam tamen nollent.

631. Velim tecum esse, ut sīmŭl ad circumsessum oppidum cum auxiliis properemus.

632. Praefecti quidem litteras ad principem ferebat, barbarorum autem victoriam nuntiare nolebat.

633. Fidi militis est, eadem nolle, eadem velle, eadem etiam posse quae princeps.

634. Haec vero si possumus, volumus; forte, quum data erint, alia malemus.

635. Magister alumno demonstrabat, canem quadrupedem, puerum bipedem esse.

636. Magnum hoc opus, domine, uni tantum, ne multitudini manda.

637. Quid? Nonne opus erat bāculo tribuno, qui alterum pedem vulneratus erat?

638. Haec bacula, quattuor pedes longa, pastoribus fertote, quandoquidem latrones oppugnaturi sunt.

639. Nigrior quidem est hic barbarus isto, ille tamen nigerrimus.

640. Tam audax animal fertur esse canis, ut latronem baculo armatum solus oppugnet.

Text XLIV.

641. This, however, he wishes to investigate, how it happens that that soldier bore neither hunger nor cold with patience.

642. He is, however, unwilling to say how his comrade has borne the hunger and the cold.

643. The barbarian prefers to fight on foot, but the tribune on horseback.

644. Thinkest thou not that it will be advantageous to close the gates of the town, although the barbarian has already explored it all?

645. The rustic desires to be in the country; does not often depart from the country; ever returns happy to the country.

646. How did it happen that the tribune, when he went to face the chariot, was not slain?

647. The soldier will become untrustworthy, if you ask him to endure an excess of hunger and cold.

648. What do you wish to discover? Surely not how it happens that the soldier is willing to bear so much gold?

649. When the republic flourished it was the mark of a Roman to have borne hunger and cold whenever it had been necessary.

650. Labour and glory, though arduous, are things worthy for a Roman to become desirous of.

651. Every rustic, if he could bear hunger, would become a soldier if danger threatened the republic.

652. I lately called 'Woe to the conquered;' to-day, however, it is woe to the conqueror who is not in his own power.

653. Not every error is to be called by thee folly, if only thou hast a mind conscious of right.

654. How often, when Cicero was consul, was Rome saved out of great dangers!

655. Do ye say that, since the tribune has returned to Rome conqueror, he must needs triumph?

656. I praise thee for having wished to discover how it happens that the slave has been punished.

657. I could not command so many soldiers if I wished: nor perchance would I wish if I could.

658. The chief encouraged the forces not to despair; they should, however, have as much courage as he himself had.

659. Tho' strength be wanting, yet a soldier must endure hunger and cold.

660. Since what you wish cannot be done, take care to wish for what can be done.

Text XLIV.

641. Haec tămĕn explōrārĕ vult, quōmŏdo fĭăt ut miles ille nec fămem nĕquĕ frigŭs aequō ănĭmō tŭlĕrĭt.

642. Dicere autem nonvult quomodo socius suus famem frigusque tulerit.

643. Barbarus pedibus pugnare mavult, tribunus autem ex equo.

644. Nonne putas profuturum esse oppidi portas claudere, etiamsi jam totum barbarus exploraverit?

645. Rusticus ruri esse cupit, non saepe rure abit, semper laetus rus redit.

646. Quomodo factum est ut tribunus, quum currui obviam iret, non necaretur?

647. Fiet miles infidus, si eum orabitis ut nimium famis frigorisque perferat.

648. Quid vultis explorare? Num quomodo fiat ut miles tantum frigoris ferre velit?

649. Republica florente, Romani erat famem frigusque, quandocunque necesse fuerat, pertulisse.

650. Labor et gloria, etsi ardua, digna sunt, quorum cupidus fiat Romanus.

651. Rusticus quisque, si famem ferre posset, periculo reipublicae minitante miles fieret.

652. Nuper clamavi 'vae victis,' hodie tamen vae victori qui non penes se sit.

653. Non omnis tibi error stultitia est dicenda, si modo animus tibi recti conscius est.

654. Quoties, consule Cicerone, Roma magnis e periculis servata est!

655. Num dicĭtis, quum tribunus Romam redierit victor, necesse esse ut triumphet?

656. Te laudo, quod explorare volueris quomodo fiat ut servus punitus sit.

657. Non tot militibus imperare possem, si vellem; nec forte vellem si possem.

658. Princeps copias hortatus est, ne desperarent; iis tamen tantus esset animus quantus sibi.

659. Ut desint vires, tamen famem frigusque perferto miles.

660. Quoniam id quod vis fieri non potest, cura velis id quod potest.

Text XLV.

661. Though thou shouldst weary of this business, yet it would behove thee to accomplish a thing once undertaken.

662. For thee, indeed, it is allowable to be unwilling to undertake the affair; yet when undertaken thou oughtest to perform it.

663. Had we been allowed, we should never have wearied of praising the tribune when he triumphed over the Gauls.

664. What will it behove you to do, if you shall weary of these things when once undertaken?

665. Thou, when the barbarian attacked, thou, of all men, oughtest to have endured hunger and cold.

666. I have long been weary of this service; I must at once return home.

667. Discover what you ought to do, not how much you might have done.

668. It pleases the senate that Camillus should triumph over the conquered Gauls, as soon as he shall return with his army.

669. It concerns me indeed greatly that you should return home as early as possible.

670. Unless excess of labour were always pressing on me, life would be passed in contentment.

671. A journey is being made to the temple of Vesta, that there that boy may be consecrated to a divine work.

672. Even when perils press on us, we ought rather to discover what is right than what is expedient.

673. Would that it could have been reported to Rome that the barbarians are going to invade the provinces!

674. It is thought to be more becoming for a Roman to have completed a thing than to have merely undertaken it.

675. It very little beseems a man to hide himself during the fighting; nay indeed it is discreditable.

676. It concerns our interests, more than those of others, that these things should not be related to the master.

677. He says in fact that by none of the barbarians was the battle so savagely fought as by the Cilician.

678. While I am allowed to be at rest, do not hope that I shall fight either at home or abroad.

679. In my judgment, if anyone, who ought to serve as a soldier, is weary of service, he ought to be censured.

680. As for us, even if we were weary of this business, yet it would behove us to accomplish it if undertaken.

Text XLV.

661. Tē (1) lĭcĕt (2) hūjus (3) nĕgōtii (4) taedĕat, (5) tămĕn (6) ŏportĕat (7) rem (8) sĕmĕl (9) inceptam (10) perfĭcĕre. (11)

662. Tibi vero licet rem incipere nolle; inceptam tamen te oportet perficere.

663. Si nobis licuisset, nunquam nos taeduisset tribunum de Gallis triumphantem laudare.

664. Quid vos facere oportebit, si harum rerum semel inceptarum taedebit?

665. Te, barbaro oppugnante, te potissimum oportuit famem frigusque perferre.

666. Jamdiu me hujus militiae taedet; statim redeundum est domum.

667. Explorate quid vos facere oporteat, non quantum vobis licuerit.

668. Senatui placet, Camillum de victis Gallis triumphare, quum primum cum exercitu redeat.

669. Mea quidem magni interest te quamprimum domum redire.

670. Nisi nimium laboris mihi semper instaret, contento animo viveretur.

671. Ad Vestae itur, ubi puer ille divino operi consecretur.

672. Periculis etiam instantibus, potius quid oporteat explorandum est quam quid expediat.

673. Utinam ad Romam perferri potuisset barbaros in provinciam incursaturos esse!

674. Romanum rem perfecisse magis decere putatur quam solum incepisse.

675. Virum quidem se inter pugnandum celare minime decet; immo vero dedecet.

676. Nostra vero, magis quam ceterorum, interest haec non domino narrari.

677. Dicit quidem a nullo barbarorum tam saeve pugnari quam a Cilice.

678. Dum autem mihi otioso esse liceat, ne spera me domi bellive pugnaturum esse.

679. Me judice, si quem militiae taedet, quem oportet militare, vituperari oportet.

680. Nos vero, etiam si hujus negotii taederet, tamen inceptum perficere oporteret.

Text XLVI.

681. We like to try hard enterprises; but thou wilt repent it, unless thou feelest that things begun must be completed.

682. Thou art, in fact, blaming us, as if we were repenting of having undertaken these things.

683. Might you not have awoke the dreaming rustic before he shouted that he had seen a monster in a cavern?

684. We have brought a letter to you, that thereby you may be warned not to leave these things unperformed.

685. We could not but be pleased, if thou wert to entrust thy little daughter to our female neighbour to hide.

686. We fear, however, that thou, being of a weak mind, wilt repent of this arduous undertaking.

687. Art thou asking me what I have said in this letter? I fear that thou wilt announce it to others.

688. If the robber has rushed into the palace, holding a torch in each hand, I fear the queen cannot hide herself.

689. Barbarian, I am a tribune; both he and I are Romans; fear not that we shall not conquer.

690. We once were conquerors; our glory once was; whither has it gone at last?

691. In the coming fight ye must be in the van; while the allies must be in the centre.

692. Praise the faithful; tend the wounded; terrify the faithless: lead the troops against the foe.

693. I feel indeed that no one ought to fear, now that the tribune is leading the forces; yet I do fear.

694. I indeed long ago perfected what I undertook; while what thou hast undertaken thou art leaving imperfect.

695. Dost thou wish me to undertake these hard matters? Yea, and even harder ones than these.

696. That excellent father commanded his sons and daughters to trust in him and fear nothing.

697. Where have the troops been stationed? At Philippi or at Ephesus?

698. Oh slaves, unless ye feel that ye will be unjustly punished, go and relate this to your master.

699. Hast thou repented of thy undertaking? I fear, my friend, thou art of weak mind.

700. Curtius said that he feared that, as long as the barbarians were on this side, no resistance could be made to them.

Text XLVI.

681. 1 Nōbīs 2 quĭdem 3 lĭbĕt 4 ardŭă 5 suscĭpĕrĕ; 6 at 7 tē 8 paenĭtēbĭt, 9 nĭsi 10 sentĭas 11 susceptă 11 perfĭcĭendă essĕ.

682. Nos quidem culpas, quasi paeniteat has res suscepisse.

683. Nonne vobis licuit somniantem rusticum e somno suscitare, antequam clamarat se monstrum in caverna vidisse?

684. Litteras ad vos pertulimus, unde moneamini ne has res relinquatis imperfectas.

685. Non fieri potest quin nobis libeat, si vicinae nostrae filiolam tuam mandes celandam.

686. Timemus autem, ne te, qui infirmi sis animi, arduorum horum inceptorum paeniteat.

687. An tu me rogas quid in hac epistola dixerim? timeo vero ne aliis nuntiaturus sis.

688. Si latro facem utrāque manu tĕnens regiam incursaverit, timeo ut regina se celare possit.

689. Barbare, tribunus sum; et ego et ille Romani sumus; ne timeto ut vincamus.

690. Fuimus victores; fuit nostra gloria; quo tandem abivit?

691. In pugna futura vos estote primi, in medio autem sunto socii.

692. Fidos laudate, vulneratos nutrite, infidos terrete, milites in hostem ducite.

693. Sentio quidem non tribuno copias adducente timendum esse, tamen timeo.

694. Equidem quae suscepi diu abhinc perfeci; quae autem tu, imperfecta relinquis.

695. Mene vis haec ardua suscipere? Immo etiam his magis ardua.

696. Optimus ille pater filiis filiabusque imperavit ut sibi confiderent neu quid timerent.

697. Ubinam collocatae sunt copiae? Philippisne an Epheso?

698. Servi, nisi sentitis vos injuste punitum iri, haec domino narratum ite.

699. Tene incepti tui paenituit? timeo, mi amice, ne infirmo sis animo.

700. Curtius dixit, se timere ut barbaris resisti posset, quamdiu citra essent.

ENGLISH COUPLETS AND TRIPLETS.

These sentences are adjusted, so that the words in each column may be interchanged with each other, in order that the learner may make the corresponding changes in the Latin. Each sentence ought to be varied in its turn, but not more than one word or one phrase at a time should be displaced.

1

He is fit	to have such	a business	given up to him	to perform
He is worthy	to have so great	a project	entrusted to him	to undertake.

2

When a large crowd broke into the palace, the queen fled.
When a seditious mob hastened into the hall, the maidservant went off.

3

I could prefer you did anything you will rather than betray a comrade.
I could wish you tried anything you please rather than deliver-up the city.

4

It-was-needful for thee to depart from Rome and to return home.
It-behoved-thee to go out of Corinth and to come to the country.
I could wish thee to withdraw from Athens and to hasten into Italy.

5

Who will deny that he is willing to be slain unless he conquers?
Who affirms that he prefers to perish unless he triumphs?

6

It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.
It is honourable and-also worthy to be bold for the commonwealth.

7

He said, however, that his comrade was-desiring that.
He felt, therefore, that your guest had-hidden this.
He had supposed indeed that our brother was denying it.

LATIN COUPLETS AND TRIPLETS.

The idiomatic order of the Latin words should never be broken, and therefore one word or phrase must always be taken out of each column in unbroken succession. It is mere waste of time to carry on this exercise unless the sentences have been previously mastered. The couplets of four, five, six and seven columns yield respectively 16, 32, 64 *and* 128 *changes; the triplets of the same length yield respectively* 81, 243, 729 *and* 2187.

1

Idoneus est	cui tale	negotium	cedatur	perficiendum.
Dignus est	cui tantum	inceptum	credatur	suscipiendum.

2

Turba magna in regiam irrumpente, regina confugit.
Caterva seditiosa in aulam properante, ancilla abivit.

3

Mallem quidvis potius faceres quam socium proderes.
Vellem quidlibet potius conareris quam urbem traderes.

4

Opus-erat Roma abires domumque redires.
Oportuit Corintho exires et rus advenires.
Vellem Athenis excederes et in Italiam properares.

5

Quis negabit se velle necari nisi vincat?
Quis affirmat se malle perire nisi triumphet?

6

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.
Honestum atque dignum est pro republica audere.

7

Dixit autem comitem suum illud cupere.
Sensit igitur hospitem vestrum hoc abdidisse.
Putaverat vero fratrem nostrum id negare.

8

The shepherd is so foolish that he has left the sheep.
The guard has been so very mad that he has deserted the flocks.
The farmer is so incautious that he has neglected the farm.

9

Take care thou committest to him this letter written to me.
Mind thou sendest-back to yonder man those epistles sent to thee.

10

I could wish you would say that I have-taught the boys this.
I could wish you would not show that we are-asking the girls that.

11

Who is so hard as not to weep-for his son?
He has been so very harsh that he does not lament my friend.

12

Whoever reports this to thee, reports what is false.
Every one who relates that to you, relates what is true.
Every one who writes such things to them, writes what is uncertain.

13

Astyanax was so cruel that no one praised him.
The old man was so very austere that neither loved him.

14

If my father and mother had been dead, I should not have been here.
Unless thy brother and sister had been well, we should have grieved.

15

What reason is there, why renown does not make you happy.
There is no reason why praise does not render them proud.

16

My comrades are so unjust that no one trusts them.
Thy brothers have been so unfair that no one believes them.
Our slaves are so unfaithful that no one spares them.

17

There are not yet ten months since the consul departed.
There are scarcely yet four days since the dictator died.

8

Pastor tam stultus est ut oves reliquerit.
Custos adeo insanus fuit ut pecora deseruerit.
Colonus tam incautus est ut prædium neglexerit.

9

Cura ut has literas ad me scriptas ei mandes.
Fac illas epistolas ad te missas illi remittas.

10

Velim dicas me pueros haec docuisse.
Nolim monstres nos puellas illa rogare.

11

Quis est tam durus ut non filium suum fleat?
Ille fuit adeo immitis ut non amicum meum lugeat.

12

Quicunque tibi haec nuntiat, falsa nuntiat.
Quisquis vobis illa narrat, vera narrat.
Si quis illis talia scribit, incerta scribit.

13

Astyanax tam crudelis erat ut nemo eum laudaret.
Senex adeo austerus fuit ut neuter eum amaret.

14

Si pater mihi et mater mortui fuissent, non adfuissem.
Nisi frater tibi et soror valuissent, doluissemus.

15

Quid est cur fama vos non beatos efficiat?
Nihil est cur laus eos non superbos praestet.

16

Comites mei tam injusti sunt ut nemo iis confidat.
Fratres tui tam iniqui fuerunt ut nemo iis credat.
Servi nostri tam infidi sunt ut nemo iis parcat.

17

Nondum decem menses sunt quum consul discessit.
Vixdum quattuor dies sunt quum dictator mortuus est.

18

Who is there here to deny that pleasure is a good thing?
There is no one there to affirm that liberty has been a bad thing.

19

He was feigning that he was austere, that no man might love him.
She affirmed that he was angry, that no woman might commend him.

20

He says that he will be punished, unless he tends the boy.
He affirms that that man will be beaten, unless he cherishes the sick.
He thinks that this man will be blamed, unless he heals the wounded.

21

Before the enemy came up, our men took up their arms.
After the forces returned, your men laid down their swords.

22

Where I lately hid myself, thou mayest hide thyself.
Where I yesterday stationed the boy, I choose to station the attendant.

23

If the others came with me, yonder guest would stay here.
If the neighbours ran up with you, that stranger would remain there.

24

Perhaps thou complainest that I am not promising this.
Certainly thou wilt complain that I have not related that.
Have you not regretted that I have not announced it?

25

If thou be afraid, wouldst thou betake thyself into this hall?
Unless thou be brave, wouldst thou not hurry to that vestibule?

26

He is too bold to yield to the attacking barbarian.
He will be too high-spirited to spare the threatening foe.

27

When the priests came from Rome to lament the injuries, I went off.
When the Sabines hastened into the city to report the dangers, I fled.

18

Quis hic est qui neget voluptatem bonum esse?
Nemo illic est qui affirmet libertatem malum fuisse.

19

Se austerum esse simulabat, ne quis eum amaret.
Eum iratum esse affirmavit, ne qua eum commendaret.

20

Dicit, se, nisi puerum curet, punitum iri.
Affirmat, illum, nisi aegrotum foveat, verberatum iri.
Putat hunc, nisi vulneratos sanet, culpatum iri.

21

Antequam hostes accesserunt, nostri arma sumpserunt.
Postquam copiae redierunt, vestri gladios deposuerunt.

22

Ubi me nuper celavi, tibi licet te celare.
Ubi puerum heri collocavi, mihi libet ministrum collocare.

23

Si alteri mecum advenirent, hospes ille hic maneret.
Si vicini vobiscum accurrerent, advena iste illic restaret.

24

Forte querĕris quod non hoc promittam.
Certe querēris quod non illud narraverim.
Nonne doluisti quod non id nuntiaverim?

25

Si timeas, num in hoc atrium te recipias?
Nisi fortis sis, nonne ad illud vestibulum festines?

26

Audacior est quam ut barbaro oppugnanti cedat.
Ferocior erit quam qui hosti minanti parcat.

27

Quum flamines a Roma venerunt injurias questum, abivi.
Quum Sabini in urbem festinaverunt pericula relatum, effugi.

28

He had complained that the commons had given up the citadel.
Thou wouldst have grieved that a chief was going to betray a town.
Wast thou rejoicing because a tribune was burning the camp?

29

He enquires what is being announced to that man while wounded.
He will ask why this has been related to himself while sick.

30

He was enquiring what things were being refused to the captives.
He had asked why these things had been hidden from the dying men.

31

It is not known when he will command us to return.
We do not know whether he will allow you to depart.

32

I was saying that the barbarians would at length beat our men.
I was thinking that the foe would soon have routed you.
I was exclaiming that the Gauls would then attack us.

33

Thou must go to Rome to-morrow to ask for help.
Thou wilt have to cross to Corinth soon to seek reinforcements.

34

It is uncertain why our father commanded that.
Declare when your mother said this.

35

It is a fact that the horse yesterday crossed thro' the river.
We know that the stag lately swam across the Rhone.

36

Some dare not through fear of envy to speak what they feel.
Some are not wont through dread of hatred to shew what they hope.
Some are not willing, through dread of loss, to unfold what they think.

37

Through the whole year, senators consulted about the republic.
Through one day, patricians were conversing about the fatherland.

28

Questus erat quod plebs arcem tradidisset.
Doluisses quod dux oppidum proditurus esset.
Gaudebasne quod tribunus castra accenderet?

29

Quaerit quid illi vulnerato nuntietur.
Rogabit cur hoc sibi aegroto narratum sit.

30

Quaerebat quae captivis negarentur.
Rogaverat cur haec morientibus dissimulata essent.

31

Ignoratur quando nos redire jussurus sit.
Ignoramus num vos excedere passurus sit.

32

Aiebam fore ut barbari nostros tandem vincerent.
Putabam futurum fuisse ut hostes vos mox pulsarent.
Clamabam fore ut Galli nos tum oppugnarent.

33

Necesse est Romam cras eas auxilium petiturus.
Opus erit Corinthum mox transeas subsidia quaesiturus.

34

Incertum est cur pater noster illa imperaverit.
Narra quando mater vestra haec dixerit.

35

Constat equum per amnem heri transiisse.
Scimus cervum trans Rhodanum nuper natavisse.

36

Sunt qui, quod sentiant, invidiae metu non audeant dicere.
Sunt qui, quod sperent, odii timore non soleant aperire.
Sunt qui quae putent damni formidine non velint exponere.

37

Totum annum Senatores consuluerunt de republica.
Unum diem patres colloquebantur de patria.

38

Hannibal was recalled from Italy to defend his country.
Fabius returned into Latium to succour the city.

39

Is we shall be suffered to live secure, we will come.
If thou shalt please to be tranquil, we will remain.

40

He is too good to betray his comrade through fear.
He is too faithful to surrender his country through dread.
He is too honourable to desert a friend through envy.

41

So many are wont to praise me for not thinking this.
How many desire to blame me for not having read that!

42

The master asks thee how large an army is at Rome.
The lord teaches me what sort of a cavalry there was at Athens.

43

He, desirous of succouring friends, gives attention to work.
He, fond of helping neighbours, bestows time on arms.

44

The wise man answers that he eats in order to live.
The philosopher has affirmed that he learns in order to teach.
Who denys that he drinks in order to be well?

45

At what didst thou buy the farmer's hound yesterday? For little.
At what didst thou sell the lady's horse lately? For much.

46

It is your business, soldiers, to-take-arms, the leader's to command.
It is our business, horsemen, to-form-line, the tribune's to plan.

47

It is now time to say what thing one ought to wish.
It is now the hour to teach what things it is becoming to do.

38

Hannibal patriam defensum ab Italia revocatus est.
Fabius urbi succursum in Latium rediit.

39

Si licebit nobis securis vivere, veniemus
Si placebit tibi tranquillo esse, manebimus.

40

Melior est quam ut socium timore prodat.
Fidior est quam ut patriam formidine tradat.
Honestior est quam ut amicum invidia deserat.

41

Tot me laudare solent quod non hoc sentiam.
Quot me culpare cupiunt quod non illud legerim!

42

Magister te rogat quantus sit Romae exercitus.
Dominus me docet qualis fuerit Athenis equitatus.

43

Amicis succurrendi cupidus labori operam dat.
Vicinis opitulandi studiosus armis tempus impendit.

44

Sapiens respondet se edere ut vivat.
Philosophus affirmavit se discere ut doceat.
Quis negat se bibere ut valeat?

45

Quanti catulum agricolae heri emisti? Parvo.
Quanti equum matronae nuper vendidisti? Magni.

46

Vestrum, O milites, est arma-sumere, ducis praeesse.
Nostrum, O equites, est aciem-instruere, tribuni consulere.

47

Jam tempus est dicendi quid oporteat optare.
Jam hora est docendi quae deceat facere.

48

We had sent legates to Cæsar to ask for peace.
Ye sent back messengers into the city to seek help.
Ye were sending across citizens to the allies, to beg for troops.

49

What is pleasanter to be known and heard than philosophy?
Naught is welcomer to be taught or practised than wisdom.

50

Here you must conquer or die, soldiers.
There we must repulse or perish, comrades.

51

If thou wert to give this to me at my request, I would praise thee.
If thou wert to yield that to him at his prayer, I would love thee.

52

There is a rumour that the culprit has fled out of the fort.
Let it be granted that the robber has slipped down from the prison.
Men say that the assassin has got away from the citadel.

53

He answers he wishes to die unless he shall rejoice.
He says he prefers to perish unless he shall be happy.

54

It is not doubtful that the slave must obey the master.
It is not unfair, is it, that the bailiff should submit to the farmer?

55

I will oblige him to quaff this water.
I exhort him not to drink that drink.

56

It is expedient that thou shouldst return home as soon as thou art able.
It remains that thou shouldst depart to Rome, if thou art willing.
It follows that when allowed thou shouldst hasten to Corinth.

57

While the rowers were away, ye ought to have conciliated the troops,
When the auxiliaries came up, ye could have succoured the prince.

48

Legatos ad Caesarem miseramus ut pacem rogarent.
Nuntios in urbem remisistis qui auxilium peterent.
Cives ad socios transmittebatis, ut milites orarent.

49

Quid est jucundius cognitu atque auditu quam philosophia?
Nihil est gratius doctu vel actu quam sapientia.

50

Hic vobis vincendum est aut moriendum, milites.
Illic nobis pulsandum est aut pereundum, socii.

51

Si hoc mihi roganti des, te laudem.
Si illud isti precanti cedas, te amem.

52

Rumor est, reum e castello fugisse.
Esto, latronem de carcere delapsum esse.
Ferunt sicarium ex arce excessisse.

53

Respondet se velle mori nisi gavisurus sit.
Dicit se malle perire nisi felix futurus sit.

54

Haud dubium est domino a servo parendum esse.
Num iniquum est colono a villico cedendum esse?

55

Eum cogam ut hanc aquam hauriat.
Eum hortor ne illam potionem bibat.

56

Expedit ut, quum primum possis, domum redeas.
Restat ut, si velis, Romam abeas.
Sequitur ut quum liceat Corinthum properes.

57

Dum aberant remiges, milites conciliare debuistis.
Quum adfuerunt auxilia, principi succurrere potuistis.

58

Of the soldiers, ye have sent, part are timid, part have taken arms.
Of our men, whom he had collected, some have fled, some are bold.

59

He is too inexperienced to have that sword given him.
He is too unskilled to have that javelin entrusted to him.

60

The chief praises Lucius, because he is going.
The one man has commended the other man, because he remained.
Cæsar will honour the tribune, because he is serving.

61

He is here with an army, for the sake of liberating the citizens.
He has come with a reserve, desirous of saving the republic.

62

He rode through the other river to go to attack the foe.
He was hastening to that bank to go to surround the barbarians.

63

He was commanding him to collect an army as soon as he could.
He exhorted him to procure soldiers whenever he might.

64

I am not the man to oppress thy brother cruelly.
I am not the man, am I, to vituperate my friend harshly?
I have never been a man to accuse our friend at random.

65

The tribune being dead, it remains that the forces halt.
The chief being captured, it follows that the foemen fly

66

Being conquered is not easier to a soldier than conquering, is it?
Being routed is not pleasanter to a chief than routing, is it?

67

At once he shews that he never promised this.
Even now he declares that I had long ago denied that.

58

Militum, quos misistis, partim timidi sunt, partim arma ceperunt.
Nostrorum, quos collegerat, alii fugerunt, alii audaces sunt.

59

Imperitior est quam cui gladius iste detur.
Inscientior est quam cui jaculum illud mandetur.

60

Princeps Lucium laudat, quod eat.
Alter alterum commendavit, quod manserit.
Caesar tribunum honorabit, quod militet.

61

Civium liberandorum causa cum exercitu adest.
Reipublicae conservandae cupidus cum subsidio advēnit.

62

Per amnem alterum equitavit ut hostes oppugnatum iret.
Ad ripam illam properabat ut barbaros circumventum iret.

63

Imperabat, exercitum colligeret quamprimum posset.
Hortatus est, milites compararet quandocunque liceret

64

Non is sum qui tuum fatrem crudeliter opprimam.
Num is sum qui meum amicum inhumane vituperem ?
Nunquam is fui qui nostrum amicum temere culpem.

65

Tribuno necato, superest ut copiae consistant.
Principe capto, sequitur ut hostes fugiant.

66

Num vinci militi facilius est quam vincere ?
Num pulsari duci jucundius est quam pulsare ?

67

Extemplo demonstrat se nunquam hoc pollicitum esse.
Etiamnunc declarat me diu abhinc illud negavisse.

68

He was leaving dogs in the sheepfold to save the sheep.
He stationed watchmen in the fields to defend the cattle.
He had gathered together shepherds in the farm, to protect the goats.

69

At the questioning of the foreigner I pretended that I was a soldier.
At the approach of the stranger I boasted that he was a chief.

70

It was added that the friend had got out safe.
It happened that the citizen had returned unwounded.

71

The last thing is, that thou bury the dead when the battle is fought.
The law is, that thou bear away the slain when the conflict is done.

72

The praetor doubts whether those things have happened in the camp.
The consul rather thinks these things are happening in the town.

73

Manlius, having captured the city, betook himself into winter quarters.
Curtius, having occupied the camp, departed out of the province.

74

If we are ashamed of the undertaking, how does it concern these men?
If we repent of the deed, not at all does it affect you.

75

Of course, I-passed-no-day that I did not write to thee.
Believe me, I-omitted-nothing, that I did not tell the father.

76

I deny that he, even when armed with a javelin, can conquer me.
I say not that they, having taken up a sword, could have subdued us.

The following contain traps for the unwary.

77

I promise to send thee help at once.
We hope to convey over to you the chariots very quickly.

78

Wilt thou have lamented that I am never zealous for thee?
Art thou going to complain that we have not been fond of you?

68

Canes in saeptis relinquebat, ut oves servarent.
Custodes in agris collocavit, qui pecudes defenderent.
Pastores in praedio collegerat, ut capros tuerentur.

69

Peregrino interrogante, simulavi me militem esse.
Advena appropinquante, gloriatus sum eum principem esse.

70

Accedebat ut amicus incolumis excessisset.
Accidit ut civis sine vulnere rediisset.

71

Extremum est, ut mortuos praelio depugnato sepelias.
Lex est, ut necatos certamine acto auferas.

72

Praetor dubitat, an ea in castris acciderint.
Consul nescit an haec in oppido fiant.

73

Manlius, quum urbem cepisset, in hiberna se recepit.
Curtius, quum castra occupavisset, e provincia discessit.

74

Si nos pudet incepti, quid horum interest?
Si nos paenitet facti, nihil vestra refert.

75

Profecto nullum-intermisi-diem quin ad te scriberem.
Crede mihi nihil-praetermisi quin ad patrem nuntiarem.

76

Nego eum, et jaculo armatum, me vincere posse.
Non affirmo illos, gladio sumpto, nos subigere potuisse.

The following contain traps for the unwary.

77

Promitto me tibi subsidium extemplo missurum.
Speramus nos vobis currus citissime transvecturos.

78

Num dolueris quod nunquam tui studiosus sim?
Questurusne es quod non vestri amantes fuerimus?

The following contain traps for the unwary.

79

For he persuaded the other to seek something for me from the consul.
Yet he commanded me to pray for nothing for thee from the judge.

80

He is afraid that thou wilt not relate that to the angry queen.
I fear that thou wilt announce this to the grieving mistress.

81

The Queen, with two daughters, retired to weep.
The matron, with both handmaids, sat down to feed.
The farmer, with two oxen, halted to bargain.

82

He answered that he would return home if he could.
He stated they would go away to the country if they ought.
He thought these men, if they might, would come to Rome.

83

Dost thou think that he will be faithful when I come?
Ye say that ye will be ready when I return.
I hope the slave will be not unwilling, if I command.

84

He says that the friend's having come is welcome to him.
He answers that thy having written is pleasant to that man.
He announces that my coming pleases this man.

85

We are bringing letters to Atticus to entreat for pardon.
They are sending tablets to thee to ask for money.
They have sent messengers into Sicily, to sue for help.

86

Who will prevent me from doing what I like?
Who will forbid thee from obtaining what thou preferrest?
What will obstruct you in undertaking what is best?

87

Tho' he despise me, I am not able to help loving him.
Tho' he has injured us, we shall not be able to help aiding him.
Tho' he has deceived you, we cannot help forgiving him.

88

Once, when in misery, we longed for the absent friend.
Once, when in grief, you hoped for the repulsed guest.
Once, when in exile, we mourned for our dead brother.

The following contain traps for the unwary.

79

Alteri enim persuasit ut aliquid mihi a consule peteret.
Mihi tamen imperavit ne quid tibi a judice precarer.

80

Metuit ut illa iratae reginae narres.
Timeo ne haec dolenti dominae nunties.

81

Regina, cum duabus filiabus, recessit ut fleret.
Matrona, cum ambabus servabus, consedit ut pasceretur.
Colonus, cum duobus bobus, constitit ut pacisceretur.

82

Respondit se, si posset, domum rediturum esse.
Affirmavit illos, si oporteret, rus abituros esse.
Putavit hos, si liceret, Romam venturos esse.

83

Putasne illum cum adsim fidum futurum esse?
Dicitis vos cum redeam paratos futuros esse.
Spero servum, si jubeam, non invitum fore.

84

Dicit sibi gratum esse quod amicus accesserit.
Respondet illi jucundum esse quod tu scripseris.
Nuntiat huic placere quod ego veniam.

85

Litteras ad Atticum ferimus, ut veniam oremus.
Tabulas ad te mittunt, ut pecuniam rogent.
Nuntios in Siciliam miserunt, ut auxilium petant.

86

Quis me impediet quominus quae velim faciam?
Quis te prohibebit quominus quae malis consequaris?
Quid vobis obstabit quominus quae optima sint suscipiatis?

87

Ut me temnat, non fieri potest quin diligam.
Quamvis nobis nocuerit, non fieri poterit quin adjuvemus.
Licet vos fefellerit, non fieri potest quin ignoscamus.

88

Fuit quum amicum absentem miseri desideraremus.
Fuit quum hospitem depulsum dolentes speraretis.
Fuit quum fratrem mortuum exules doleremus.

COUPLETS AND TRIPLETS ILLUSTRATING THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

The two sentences of each couplet are to be interlaced with each other. Take one of the words out of each section successively, and thus make variations to be translated into Latin, but obtain perfect fluency in reciting each couplet before any of its words are interchanged. After each variation has been translated, the original couplet should be repeated aloud. When the variations of the second couplet have been mastered, remove one word at a time from one couplet to the other to make fresh variations; so also with the third and fourth couplets. The Latin order of the words must never be altered.

I.

The farmer will lend a horse to the boy.
The friend has presented a hound to a neighbour.

Colonus puero equum commodabit.
Amicus vicino catulum donavit.

II.

Hasten, oh my son, out of the garden of the master.
Ride away, oh my friend, from the field of the doctor.

Festina, mi fili, ex horto magistri.
Abequita, mi amice, ab agro medici.

III.

The queen promises a girdle to the handmaid.
The mistress has given a table to the matron.

Regina ancillae zonam promittit.
Domina matronae mensam dedit.

IV.

Hide thyself, oh my daughter, in the hut of the slave.
Remain, oh my mistress, in the court of Portia.

Te cela, mea filia, in casa servae.
Mane, mea domina, in aula Portia.

V.

The neighbour's	cousin,	oh my doctor,	is attacking	with a sword	a villager	friendly	to the master.
My	uncle,	oh countryman,	put to flight	with a stick	a farmer	unfriendly	to the slave
That	freedman,	oh pupil,	will have assailed	with a javelin	the archer	hostile	to the tribune.
Sobrinus	vicini,	mi medice,	paganum	domino	amicum	gladio	oppugnat.
Patruus	meus.	O rustice,	colonum	servo	inimicum	baculo	fugavit.
Libertus	ille,	O alumne,	sagittarium	tribuno	infestum	jaculo	tentaverit

VI.

Has the	queen's daughter	oh cousin,	concealed	in the courtyard	a girl	unfriendly	to the bailiff's wife.
Has not	thy handmaid,	oh neighbour,	blamed	in the cottage	a matron	friendly	to the mistress.
Has not	that husbandman,	oh sailor,	praised	in the palace	the foreigner	hostile	to the queen.
Num	filia reginae,	O sobrina,	puellam	villicae	inimicam	in aula	celavit.
Nonne	ancilla tua,	O vicina,	matronam	dominae	amicam	in casa	culpavit.
Nonne	agricola ille,	O nauta,	peregrinam	reginae	infestam	in regia	laudavit

VII.

While	the roof	of the dining-room	next to	thy bedroom	was burning,	he was sending away	the statue	from destruction.
Before	the vestibule	of the hall	close to	the temple	blazed,	he carried down	the shield	out of the attic.
Whilst	the door	of the house	near to	the market-place	was broken through,	he was carrying off	the image	from the bedroom.
Dum	tectum	triclinii	cubiculo tuo	proximum	cremabatur,	signum	ab exitio	dimittebat.
Antequam	vestibulum	atrii	templo	finitimum	flagravit,	scutum	e coenaculo	deportavit.
Donec	ostium	domicilii	foro	propinquum	perruptum est,	simulacrum	a cubiculo	auferebat.

VIII.

Oh fortunate	statue,	to have been placed	in the temple	of Jove !
Oh blessed	shield,	to be guarded	in the shrine	of Mars !
Oh honoured	image,	to stand	in the sanctuary	of Vesta !
O felix	signum,	quod in templo	Jovis	locatum sis !
O beatum	scutum,	quod in fano	Martis	custodiaris !
O honoratum	simulacrum,	quod in delubro	Vestae	stes !

IX.

This	servant,	oh father-in-law,	will lend	to this	armour-bearer	that master's	book.
Neither	man,	oh son-in-law	will entrust	to that	standard-bearer	this boy's	field.
Hic	minister,	O socer,	librum	illius	magistri,	huic	armigero commodabit.
Neuter	vir,	O gener,	agrum	hujus	pueri,	illi	signifero mandabit.

X.

Lo !	oh citizen,	the soldier	at the command	of the bold	knight	delivers	the enemy's	shining	sword	to the leader.
Behold !	comrade,	the centurion	at the request	of the powerful	consul	will commit	the hostage's	iron	helmet	to the guard.
Ecce,	civis,	miles	equite	audaci	imperante	coruscum	hostis	ensem	duci	tradit.
En,	comes,	centurio	consule	potente	orante	ferream	obsidis	cassidem	custodi	committet.

XI.

Did	the same magistrate,	oh mother-in-law,	who is standing	by that	step,	shew the horn		in the harbour	to the leader		of the cavalry ?
Did not	the same old woman,	oh daughter-in-law,	who is sitting	by this	oak,	point out the bow		in the porch	to the commander		of the infantry ?
Num	idem	magistratus,	O socrus,	qui illi	gradui	assistit,	cornu	in portu	duci	equitatus	ostendit ?
Nonne	eadem	anus,	O nurus,	quæ huic	quercui	assidet,	arcum	in porticu	imperatori	pĕditatus	indicavit ?

XII.

But in real fact	it was contrary	to the credit of the praetor		of the first	line	that I	had not marched into	that plain.
And not in appearance only	it was damaging	to the hope of the centurion		of the Roman	legion	that they	had not hastened on	the hostile line.
Sed re verâ fidei	praetoris	primae	aciei	contrarium erat,	quod ego	in illam	planitiem	non iveram.
Nec specie solum spei	centurionis	Romanae	legionis	nocebat;	quod illi	in infestam aciem		non properaverant.

XIII.

Oh fateful day!	by which hope	was taken from me and thee.				
Oh dire calamity!	by thee	confidence	was torn	from us	and you.	
O fatalis dies,	quâ	spes	mihi	et tibi	adempta est.	
O dira pernicies.	a te	fides	nobis	et vobis	erepta est.	

PLURALS,

XIV.

The slaves of	our masters,	oh bailiffs,	have bought	the books	with the staves	for their sons-in-law.	
The neighbours of my	cousins,	oh boys,	had presented	the horses	with the fields	to those men.	
The uncles of	your friends,	oh freedmen,	have promised	the hounds	with the swords	to our townsmen.	
Servi	magistrorum nostrorum	O villici,	libros	cum baculis	generis eorum	emerunt.	
Vicini	sobrinorum meorum,	O pueri,	equos	cum agris	viris istis	donaverant.	
Patrui	amicorum vestrorum,	O liberti,	catulos	cum gladiis	oppidanis nostris	promiserunt.	

XV.

Would	the matrons,	oh cousins,	commit	to maidservants	the spears of these charioteers,	at the request of those friends.	
Would	the bailiffs' wives,	oh sailors,	hand over	to strangers	the armlets of certain Roman women	at the persuasion of their daughters.	
Would	the husbandmen,	oh widows,	entrust	to girls,	the helmets of those Scythian women,	at the command of certain mistresses.	
Num matronae,	O sobrinae,	amicis	illis	rogantibus,	hastas horum aurigarum	ancillis	committerent?
Num villicae,	O nautae,	filiabus	suis	suadentibus,	manicas quarundum Romanarum	peregrinis	traderent?
Num agricolae,	O viduae,	dominis	quibusdam	imperantibus,	galeas illarum scythissarum	puellis	mandarent?

XVI.

Either stones must be procured for the forts, that the winter quarters may not be struck by missiles.
Or beams must be collected for the palisades, that the tents may not be pierced by javelins.
Also arms must be found for the fortifications, that the towns may not be disturbed by the darts.

Aut saxa castellis comparanda sunt, ne hiberna telis feriantur.
Aut ligna vallis colligenda sunt, ne tentoria jaculis penetrentur.
Etiam arma munimentis invenienda sunt, ne oppida spiculis turbentur.

XVII.

Oh once hostile banners! Oh fortunate guardians of the banners!
Oh lately triumphant standards! Oh worthy captors of the standards!

O vexilla quondam infesta! O felices vexillorum custodes!
O signa nuper triumphantia! O digni signorum captores!

XVIII.

Are the commanders of the horsemen, oh judges, ordering the soldiers to arm the citizens with swords?
Are not the centurions of the footmen, oh senators, persuading the guards not to equip the hostages with battle-axes?

Num imperatores equitum, O judices, militibus imperant ut cives ensibus arment?
Nonne centuriones peditum, O senatores, custodibus persuadent ne obsides securibus instruant?

XIX.

Bands of enemies, battling with bows, are threatening the harbours of Italy.
Tribes of barbarians, equipped with chariots, are close upon the lakes of our country.

Manus hostium, arcubus praeliantes, portibus Italiae minantur.
Tribus barbarorum, currubus instructi. lacubus patriae imminent.

XX.

Say, oh daughters-in-law, how a crowd of magistrates can drive off the hostile bands.
Explain, oh mothers-in-law, how a body of old women could have routed the barbarous tribes.

Dicite, O nurus, quomodo magistratuum turba infestas manus depellere possit?
Pandite, O socrus, quomodo anuum caterva barbaras tribus fugare potuisset?

XXI.

What days would I not prefer to these days? for by these days our hopes were overturned.
What affairs would'st thou not choose above those circumstances? for by those circumstances your lines were destroyed.

Quos dies non his diebus anteponerem? his enim diebus spes nostrae eversae sunt.
Quas res non illis rebus praeferres? illis enim rebus acies vestrae deletae sunt.

XXII.

Oh fatal apparitions! Oh dire succession of days!
Oh evil hopes! Oh deceitful aspect of affairs!

O fatales species! O dira dierum series!
O malae spes! O fallax rerum facies!

DIVERSIFYING TABLE

Showing 240 *of the commonest English Words grouped so as to facilitate the making of* VARIATIONS, *to be used as Exercises in vivâ voce composition in any language, whether ancient or modern.*

(a.) Unless, if, whether, although, yet, but, besides, except, during, whilst, because, for, as, whereas, since, after, before, instead of, that, lest, until, upon, whenever, therefore, in, from, without, before, else, and, or.

(b.) I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they; my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their.

(c.) Am, art, are; be; do, does, did; have, has, had; is, was, wast, were, wert; will, would, shall, should; can, could; may, might; must; ought, let.

(d.) Being, been; buying, bought; brings, brought; calls, called; caused; comest, came; doing, done; finds, found; gave, given; going, gone; having; knowing, known; meets, met; makest, made; procured; put; saw, seen; sell, sold; sends, sent; showed; stopped; taken, took; telling, told; wantèd; went.

(e.) Me, thee, him, her, it, self, us, you, them, selves; my, his, her, its, our, your, their; mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs; a, an, the.

(f.) Which, who, whom; how much, how many; why; when; whither, whence, where; whose, what, how.

(g.) A, an, the; this, more, such, that, any, every, another, several, those, most, these, other, either, neither, some, many, few, rest; one, first, two, second, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, twenty, hundred.

(h.) On, into, of, instead of, between, out of, about, beyond, over, through, near, among, below, under, towards, in, down, to, at, behind, beside, with, from, without, concerning, before, after.

(i.) Together, often; to-day, yesterday, to-morrow; here, there; better, best; yes, no, not; back, very, next, first, away, soon, afterwards, always, well, ago, than, hence, thence; hither, thither.

DIRECTIONS.—Take any sentence, being an English version of a foreign one already committed to memory very perfectly, and remove the words, (one at a time), replacing them with any of those in the group to which they severally belong, and then translate them in rapid succession.

Substitute pronouns for nouns at pleasure, and change affirmative into interrogative, imperative, or negative sentences.

The auxiliary verbs ought frequently to be massed thus:—"*might have been*," &c., and the Table of the Verbs should constantly be used so that the Learner may help himself to the TERMINATIONS of the altered Tenses.

EXAMPLE.

a b c i d g h e h e b c i e
If we had not met one of them in the street, I should not have
d f b c d i
known why they had returned thence.

APPENDIX A.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE.

Nouns and Pronouns.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE,

NOUNS SINGULAR.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Genitive	i	i,ii	i	eri	ri	iri	i	i	erius	rius	rius	ius	ius	ius	us	us	ae	ius	ei	chis	cis	cis	ctis	ctis	dis	dis	dis	dis	eris	eris	eris
Dative	o	io	o	ero	ro	iro	o	o	eri	ri	ri	ii	i	i	ui	u	ae	i	ei	chi	ci	ci, ce	cti	cti	di	di, de	di	de	eri	eri	eri
Ablative	o	io	o	ero	ro	iro	o	o	ero	ro	ro	Io	o	o	u	u	a	a	e	che	ci, ce	x	cte	cte	dem	d	d	r	erem	erem	ere
Accusative	um	ium	um	erum	rum	irum	um	um	erum	rum	rum	Ium	um	um	um	u	am	am	em	chem	cem	x	c	ctem	s	s	s	r	is	us	us
Vocative	e	i	us	er	er	ir	us	um	—	—	—	—	e	um	us	u	a	a	es	x	x	x	c	x	s	s	s	r	is	us	us
Nominative	us	ius	us	er	er	ir	us	um	er	er	rum	Ius	us	um	us	u	a	a	es	x	x	x	c	x	s	s	s	r	is	us	us

	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Genitive	gis	gis	ibis	icis	icis	idis	idis	igis	ineris	inis	inis	inis	inoris	ipis	ipitis	ipitis	is	is	is	is	is	is	itis	itis	itis	lis
Dative	gi	gi	ibi	ici	ici	idi	.ii	igi	ineri	ini	ini	ini	inori	ipi	ipiti	ipiti	i	i	i	i	i	i	iti	iti	iti	li
Ablative	ge	ge	ibe	ici, e	ici, e	iue	ide	ige	inere	ine	ine	ine	inore	ipe	ipite, i	ipite, i	e	e	e	i,e	i	e	ite	ite	ite	le
Accusative	gem	gem	ibem	icem	ex	idem	es	igem	er	inem	inem	en	ur	ipem	ipitem	eps	em	em	em	im,em	e	em	item	es	ut	lem
Vocative	x	nx	ebs	ex	ex	es	es	ex	er	o	en	en	ur	eps	eps	eps	ex	s	ps	is	e	es	es	es	ut	l
Nominative	x	nx	ebs	ex	ex	es	es	ex	er	o	en	en	ur	eps	eps	eps	ex	s	ps	is	e	es	es	es	ut	l

	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
Genitive	lis	lis	llis	nis	nis	nis	ntis	ntis	ntis	ntis	onis	oris	oris	oris	ris	ris	ris	ris	rris	ssis	tis	tis	vis	vis
Dative	li	li	lli	ni	ni	ni	nti	nti	nti	nti	oni	ori	ori	ori	ri	ri	ri	ri	rri	ssi	ti	ti	vi	vi
Ablative	li	li	lle	ne	ne	ne	nte	nte	nti,e	nti,e	one	ore	ore	ore	ri,re	ri,re	re	ri,re	rre	sse	ti,te	ti,te	ve	ve
Accusative	l	le	l	nem	nem	nem	ntem	ntem	ns	ns	onem	or	or	us	remr	r	s	rem	r	s	tem	s	vem	vem
Vocative	l	le	l	n	s	o	s	n	ns	ns	o	ur	us	us	r	r	s	er	r	s	s	s	x	s
Nominative	l	le	l	n	s	o	s	n	ns	ns	o	ur	us	us	r	r	s	er	r	s	s	s	x	s

NOUNS PLURAL.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Genitive	orum	um	orum	orum	eorum, eum	arum	arum	um	ium	um	ium	um	uum	uum	erum
Dative	is	is	is	obus	is, iis	is	abus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	obus, ubus	ibus, ubus	ibus, ubus	ebus
Ablative	is	is	is	obus	is, iis	is	abus	ibus	ibus	ibus	ibus	obus, ubus	ibus, ubus	ibus, ubus	ebus
Accusative	os	os	a	os, o	eos	as	as	es	es, is	a	ia	ves	us	ua	es
Vocative	i	i	a	o	i, ii	ae	ae	es	es	a	ia	ves	us	ua	es
Nominative	i	i	a	o	i, ii	ae	ae	es	es	a	ia	ves	us	ua	es

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

Durus	**durior**	**durissimus**	**Magnificus**	**magnificentior**	**magnificentissimus**	Dubius
Audax	**audacior**	**audacissimus**	**Beneficus**	**beneficentior**	**beneficentissimus**	Digne
Pulcher	**pulchrior**	**pulcherrimus**	**Benevolus**	**benevolentior**	**benevolentissimus**	Graviter
Celer	**celerior**	**celerrimus**	**Dives**	**divitior**	**divitissimus**	Diu
Similis	**similior**	**simillimus**	**Dives**	**ditior**	**ditissimus**	

magis dubius	**maxime dubius**
digne	**dignissime**
gravius	**gravissime**
diutius	**diutissime**

PRONOUNS SINGULAR.

G.	mei	tui	sui	ejus	ejus	ejus	hujus	hujus	hujus	illius	illius	illius	ipsius	ejusdem	ejusdem	ejusdem	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus	cujus
D.	mihi	tibi	sibi	ei	ei	ei	huic	huic	huic	illi	illi	illi	ipsi	eidem	eidem	eidem	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui	cui
Ab.	me	te	se	eo	eo	eâ	hoc	hoc	hac	illo	illo	illâ	ipso	eodem	eodem	eâdem	quo	quo	quo	quo	quâ	quâ	quâ
A.	me	te	se	eum	id	eam	hunc	hoc	hanc	illum	illud	illam	ipsum	eundem	idem	eandem	quem	quem	quod	quid	quam	quam	quam
V.	—	tu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.	ego	tu	—	is	id	eâ	hic	hoc	haec	ille	illud	illâ	ipsum	idem	idem	eâdem	qui	quis	quod	quid	quae	quis	quâ

PRONOUNS PLURAL.

G.	nostrum, i	vestrum, i	sui	eorum	eorum	earum	horum	horum	harum	illorum	eorundem	eorundem	earundem	quorum	quorum	quarum	quorum
D.	nobis	vobis	sibi	eis, iis	eis, iis	eis, iis	his	his	his	illis	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
Ab.	nobis	vobis	se	eis, iis	eis, iis	eis, iis	his	his	his	illis	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	eisdem, iisdem	quibus	quibus	quibus	quibus
A.	nos	vos	se	eos	eâ	eas	hos	haec	has	illâ	eosdem	eâdem	easdem	quos	quae	quas	quae, qua
V.	—	vos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.	nos	vos	—	ii	eâ	eae	hi	haec	hae	illâ	iidem	eâdem	eaedem	qui	quae	quae	quae, qua

Iste, ipse *like* ille; istud *like* illud; ista, ipsa *like* illa; illi, ipsi, isti *like* hi; illae, ipsae, istae *like* hae; quisnam, ecquis, aliquis, quispiam, quisquam, quisque *like* quis; quinam, ecqui, aliqui, quidam, quicunque, quivis, quilibet *like* qui; quinam, ecquid, aliquid, quippiam, quicquam, quiddam, quidvis, quidvis, quidlibet, quicque *like* quid; quodnam, ecquod, aliquod, quodpiam, quoddam, quodcunque, quodvis, quodlibet, quodque *like* quod; quaenam, ecquae, quaepiam, quaedam, quaecunque, quaevis, quaelibet, quaeque *like* quae; ecqua, aliqua *like* qua.

F 2

LIST OF NOUNS.—SINGULAR.

1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5 6 7
Servus, filius, Lucius, deus, puer, tener, niger, magister, vir, vulgus,
8 9 10 11 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
tectum, alter, uter, alterum, utrum, alius, unus, unum, currus, genu, aula,
18 18 18 19 20 21-22 21-22 23 24 25-26 25-26 27
altera, utra, una, res, onyx, trux, ferox, lac, Astyanax, bipes, concors, cor,
28 29 30 29-30 31 32 33 34-35 36-37 38 39
cinis, venus, genus, vetus, strix, conjunx, coelebs, simplex, deses, remex, iter,

40 41 42 43 44 45-46 47 48 49 50
homo, flamen, nomen, jecur, princeps, praeceps, senex, sus, hiemps, febris,
51 52 53-54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62
mare, nubes, dives, caput, pugil, animal, aequale, mel, ren, sanguis, caro
63 64 65-66 65-66 67 68 69 70 71-72 73
elephas, Xenophon, amans, monens, ratio. robur, lepus, corpus, par, aes,
74 75 76 77-78 79 80
imber, far, os, iners, nix, bos.

LIST OF NOUNS.—PLURAL.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-2 3 3
Servi, filii, fluvii, pueri, teneri, nigri, magistri, viri, nummi, tecta, atria,
3 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8
templa, duo, ambo, di, dii, tenerae, nigrae, aulae, filiae, duae, fauces, comites,
8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9
pecudes, urbes, rationes, senes, vires, simplices, amantes, frondes, artes,

9 9 9 10 10 10 10 11 11
bipedes, plebes, nives, corda, genera, capita, nomina, amantia, nocentia,
11 11 11 11 12 13 13 14 14
ducentia, animalia, gravia, calcaria, boves, currus, gradus, cornua, genua,
15 15
res, dies.

PLURALS WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING SINGULARS:—I. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 II. Nummus, &c. III. 8, 11. IV. No singular. V. 3. VI. 17, 18. VII. Filia, &c. VIII. 20, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 38, 40, 41, 44, 47, 48, 49, 56, 63, 64, 67, 69. IX. 21, 25, 34, 36, 45, 50, 52, 53, 60, 71, 74, 77, 79. X. 27, 30, 39, 42, 43, 55, 59, 68, 70, 73, 75. XI. 22, 26, 35, 37, 51, 54, 57, 58, 66, 72, 76, 78. XII. 80. XIII. 15. XIV. 16. XV. 19.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

(In the order in which they stand in the Table.)

Hard, harder, hardest; bold–er–est; fair–er–est; swift–er–est; like–er–est; grand–er–est; beneficent–more–most; benevolent–more–most; rich–er–est; rich–er–est; doubtful; worthily–more–most; heavily–more–most; long–er–est.

PRONOUNS.

I; thou; self; he; it; she; this (3); that (3); itself; same (3); who, which, any; who, anyone; which, any; what? anything; who, which, any? who? anyone, any; we; ye; selves; those (3); these (3); those, same (3); who, which, any; what, which, any; who, which, any; any.

NOUNS SINGULAR.

Slave 1, son 2, God 3, boy, 4, tender 4, black 5, master 5, man 6, the common people 7, roof 8, the other 9, which of two 10, the other 11, which of two 11, another 12, one 13, 14, chariot 15, knee 16, hall 17, the other 18, which of two 18, one 18, thing 19, onyx 20, rough 21, 22, fierce 21, 22, milk 23, Astyanax 24, biped 25, 26, agreeing 25, 26, heart 27, ashes 28, Venus 29, sort 30, old 29, 30, screech-owl 31, spouse 32, bachelor 33, simple 34, 35, indolent 36, 37, rower 38, journey 39, man 40, priest 41, name 42, liver 43, chief 44, headlong 45, 46, old man 47, pig 48, winter 49, fever 50, sea 51, cloud 52, rich 53, 54, head 55, boxer 56, animal 57, equal 58, honey 59, kidney 60, blood 61, flesh 62, elephant 63, Xenophon 64, loving 65, 66, advising 65, 66, reason 67, oak 68, hare 69, body 70, equal 71, 72, brass 73, shower 74, grain 75, bone 76, inert 77, 78, snow 79, ox 80.

NOUNS PLURAL.

Slaves 1, sons 1, rivers 1, boys 1, tender 1, black 1, masters 1, men 1, monies 1, 2, roofs 3, halls 3, temples 3, two 4, both 4, gods 5, tender 6, black 6, halls 6, daughters 7, two 7, jaws 8, companions 8, cattle 8, cities 8, reasons 8, old men 8, strength 8, simple 9, loving 9, leaves 9, arts 9, bipeds 9, peoples 9, snows 9, hearts 10, sorts 10, heads 10, names 10, loving 11, injuring 11, leading 11, animals 11, heavy 11, spurs 11, oxen 12, chariots 13, steps 13, horns 14, knees 14, things 15, days 15.

APPENDIX B.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE.

VERBS.

EPITOME OF THE ACCIDENCE.

REGULAR VERBS.

Amo, as, at, āmus, ātis, ant Amābo, is, it, imus, itis, unt Amābam, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amāvi, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt (ēre) Amavēro, is, it, imus, itis int Amavēram, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amem, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amārem, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amavērim, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amavissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt Amā, āte, āto, āto, ātōte, anto Amāre, āvisse, ans, ātūrus **Amandum, di, do; Amatum, tu**	moneo, s, t, mus, tis, nt monēbo, is, it, imus, itis, unt monēbam, s, t, mus, tis, nt monui, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt, (ēre) monuēro, is, it, imus, itis, int monuēram, s, t, mus, tis, nt moneam, s, t, mus, tis, nt monērem, s, t, mus, tis, nt monuērim, s, t, mus, tis, nt monuissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt monē, ēte, ēto, ēto, ētōte, ento monere, uisse, ens, ĭturus **monendum, di, do; monitum, tu**	rego, is, it, imus, itis, unt regam, es, et, ēmus, ētis, ent regēbam, s, t, mus, tis, nt rexi, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt, (ēre) rexēro, is, it, imus, itis, int rexēram, s, t, mus, tis, nt regam, s, t, mus, tis, nt regērem, s, t, mus, tis, nt rexērim, s, t, mus, tis, nt rexissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt regē, ite, ito, ito, itōte, unto regĕre, xisse, gens, cturus **regendum, di, do; rectum, tu**	audio, s, t, mus, tis, unt audiam, es, et, ēmus, ētis, ent audiebam, s, t, mus, tis, nt audivi, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt, (ēre) audivēro, is, it, imus, itis, int audivēram, s, t, mus, tis, nt audiam, s, t, mus, tis, nt audirem, s, t, mus, tis, nt audiverim, s, t, mus, tis, nt audivissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt audi, ite, ito, ito, itōte, iunto audire, ivisse, iens, ītūrus **audiendum, di, do; auditum, tu**
Amor, āris, (āre,) ātur, āmur, āmini, antur Amābor, ēris, (ēre,) ĭtur, ĭmur, ĭmini, untur Amābar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur Amer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur Amārer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur Amāre, mini, tor, tor, ntor **Amāri; amātus; amandus**	**moneor, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur** **monēbor, ēris, (ēre,) ĭtur, ĭmur, ĭmini, untur** monēbar, ris, re, tur, mur, mini, ntur monear, ris, (re), tur, mur, mini, ntur monērer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur monēre, mini, tor, tor, ntor **monēri; monĭtus; monendus**	**regor, ĕris, (ĕre,) ĭtur, ĭmur, ĭmini, untur** **regar, ĕris, (ĕre,) ētur, ēmur, ēmini, entur** regēbar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur regar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur regērer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur regĕre, ĭmini, ĭtor, ĭtor, untor **regi; rectus; regendus**	**audior, iris, (ire,) ītur, īmur, īmini, iuntur** audiar, ēris, (ēre,) ētur, ēmur, ēmini, entur audiēbar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur audiar, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur audirer, ris, (re,) tur, mur, mini, ntur **audīre, mini, tor, tor, untor** **audīri; auditus; audiendus**

SUBSTANTIVE VERB.—Sum, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt; ero, is, it, imus, itis, unt; eram, s, t, mus, tis, nt; fui, isti, it, imus, istis, ērunt (ēre); fuĕro, is, it, imus, itis, int; fuĕram, s, t, mus, tis, nt; sim, s, t, mus, tis, nt; essem, s, t, mus, tis, nt; fŏrem, s, t, mus, tis, nt; fuĕrim, s, t, mus, tis, nt; fuissem, s, t, mus, tis, nt; es, este, to, to, tote, sunto; esse; fuisse; fūturus.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Cĕcidi (cado); cĕcidi (caedo); cecĭni (cano); cucurri (curro); didici (disco); eo, is, eunt, ibam, ibo, ivi, eam, irem, i, ire, iens, euntis, eundum, iturus; fefelli, (fallo); fero, fers, fert, fertis, tuli, ferrem, fer, ferre, latus; flo, fierem, fi, fieri,; gavisus (gaudeo); malo, mavis, malumus, malui, malim, mallem, malle; momordi (mordeo); nolo, nonvis, nolumus, nolui, nolim, nollem, noli, nolle; pependi (pendeo); pepĕrci (parco), peperi (pario); pepŭli (pello); pepigi (pango); poposci (posco); possum, potes, potui, possem, posse; pupŭgi (pungo); spopondi (spondeo); sustŭli (tollo); tetendi (tendo); tetigi (tango); totondi (tondeo); tutŭdi (tundo).

IRREGULAR VERBS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Perf.	ēdi	ēti	ui	ui	vi	āvi	cui	di	ēvi	si	si	si	si	si	si	ssi	xi	xi	ui	vi	—	—	di	di	di
Part.	atum	atum	ītum	tum	tum	autum	tum	sum	ētum	sum	sum	sum	sum	—	tum	ssum	ctum	—	tum	tum	sus	tus	sum	ssum	sum
Infin.	āre	āre	āre	āre	vare	āvēre	cēre	dēre	ēre	dēre	cēre	ēre	rēre	gēre	quēre	bēre	gēre	cēre	ēre	vēre	dēre	ēre	dēre	dēre	ndēre
Pres.	o	o	o	o	vo	āveo	ceo	deo	eo	deo	ceo	eo	reo	geo	queo	beo	geo	ceo	eo	veo	deo	eo	do	dio	ndo

	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Perf.	di	dīdi	ēci	ēgi	ēgi	ēgi	ēgi	ēgi	elli	ēnui	ēpi	ēvi	ēvi	i	i	ici	īqui	ivi	īvi	ivi	nxi
Part.	ssum	dītum	actum	actum	actum	actum	actum	ectum	ulsum	ēnitum	aptum	ītum	ātum	ptum	ītum	ictum	ictum	ītum	ītum	ītum	ctum
Infin.	ndēre	dēre	acēre	āgere	īgere	gēre	angēre	ēgere	ellēre	ignēre	āpēre	īnēre	ērēre	ēre	ēre	incēre	inquēre	inēre	ēre	ēre	ngēre
Pres.	ndo	do	acio	ăgo	igo	go	ango	ĕgo	ello	igno	ăpio	ino	ĕro	o	o	inco	inquo	ino	io	o	ngo

	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Perf.	pi	psi	psi	psi	rāvi	rēvi	rīvi	si	si	si	si	sīvi	ssi	ssi	ssi	ssi	ssui	stīti	sui	ti	ui	ui	ui	ui
Part.	ptum	ptum	ptum	ptum	rātum	rētum	rītum	sum	sum	ssum	tum	situm	ssum	ssum	ssum	atum	ssum	statum	itum	sum	ītum	ītum	tum	ītum
Infin.	mpēre	bēre	ēre	nēre	ernēre	ernēre	ērēre	gēre	dēre	ttere	ĕre	rēre	dēre	tēre	mēre	rēre	tēre	sistēre	nēre	tēre	ēre	mbēre	ēre	ēre
Pres.	mpo	bo	o	uo	erno	erno	ĕro	go	do	tto	o	ro	do	tio	mo	ro	to	sisto	no	to	io	mbo	io	o

	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Perf.	ui	ui	vi	vi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	xi	ĕlīvi	ēni	i	pperi	si	si	si	ui	xi
Part.	tum	ūtum	tum	ūtum	ctum	ctum	ctum	xum	ctum	ctum	ctum	xum	ctum	ĭltum	entum	tum	pertum	tum	stum	sum	tum	ctum
Infin.	ĕre	uĕre	scĕre	vĕre	cēre	gēre	quĕre	gēre	guĕre	hēre	vēre	ĕre	cēre	ĕlire	ēnire	ire	pĕrire	cire	rire	tire	ire	cire
Pres.	o	uo	sco	vo	co	go	quo	go	guo	ho	vo	o	cio	ĕlio	ēnio	io	pĕrio	cio	rio	tio	io	cio

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

1 do, 2 sto, 3 crepo, 4 seco, 5 juvo; 6 caveo, 7 misceo, 8 prandeo, 9 fleo, 10 ardeo, 11 mulceo, 12 maneo, 13 **haereo, 14 fulgeo, 15 torqueo, 16 jubeo, 17 augeo,** 18 luceo, 19 doceo, 20 foveo, 21 audeo, 22 soleo; 23 pando, 24 fodio, 25 fundo, 26 findo, 27 abdo, 28 facio, 29 ago, 30 transigo, 31 cogo, **32 frango, 33** lego, **34** vello, **35** gigno, 36 capio, 37 lino, 38 sero, 39 emo, 40 bibo, 41 vinco, 42 relinquo, 43 sino, 44 cupio, 45 peto, 46 fingo, 47 rumpo, 48 nubo, **49** como, **50** temno, **51 sterno, 52** cerno, **53** tero, **54** mergo, 55 claudo, 56 mitto, 57 carpo, 58 quaero, 59 cedo, 60 quatio, 61 premo, 62 gero, 63 meto, 64 sisto, 65 pono, 66 verto, **67** elicio, **68** cumbo, **69** rapio, **70** strepo, 71 alo, 72 acuo, 73 nosco, 74 solvo, 75 dico, 76 rego, 77 coquo, 78 figo, 79 tinguo, 80 veho, 81 vivo, 82 fluo, 83 specio; 84 sepelio, **85** venio, **86** comperio, **87** reperio, **88** fulcio, **89** haurio, **90** sentio, 91 aperio, 92 sancio.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

27 abdo, 72 acuo, 29 ago, 71 alo, 91 aperio, 10 ardeo, 21 audeo, 17 augeo, 40 bibo, 36 capio, 57 carpo, 6 caveo, 59 cedo, 52 cerno, 55 claudo, 31 **cogo, 49** como, **86 comperio,** 77 coquo, 3 crepo, **68** cumbo, **44** cupio, **75** dico, 1 do, 19 doceo, 67 elicio, 39 emo, 28 facio, 78 figo, 26 findo, 46 fingo, 9 fleo, 82 fluo, 24 fodio, **20 foveo, 32 frango, 88 fulcio,** 14 fulgeo, 25 fundo, **62** gero, **35 gigno, 13 haerio, 89 haurio,** 16 jubeo, 5 juvo, 33 lego, 57 lino, 18 luceo, 12 maneo, 54 mergo, 63 meto, 7 misceo, **56** mitto, 11 mulceo, **48** nubo, 73 nosco, 23, pando **45** peto, **65** pono, 8 prandeo, 61 premo, 60 quatio, 58 quaero, 69 rapio, 76 rego, 42 relinquo, 87 reperio, 47 rumpo, 92 sancio, **4 seco, 90 sentio, 84** sepelio, **38** sero, **43** sino, **64 sisto, 22 soleo, 74 solvo 83** specio, **51 sterno,** 2 sto, 70 strepo, 50 temno, 53 tero, 79 tinguo, 15 torqueo, 30 transigo, 80 veho, **34 vello, 85 venio, 66 verto,** 41 vinco, 81 vivo.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(*In the order in which they stand in the Table.*)

Fall; slay; sing; run; learn; go; deceive; bring, become; rejoice; prefer; bite; be unwilling; hang; spare; bring forth; drive; fasten; demand; be able; prick; pledge one's self; lift up; stretch; touch; shear; pound.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Give 1, stand 2, rattle 3, cut 4, help 5, beware 6, mix 7, dine 8, weep 9, burn 10, soothe 11, remain 12, stick 13, flash 14, twist 15, command 16, increase 17, shine 18, teach 19, cherish 20, venture 21, be accustomed 22, spread 23, dig 24, pour 25, cleave 26, hide 27, make 28, act 29, transact 30, compel 31, break 32, read 33, pluck 34, beget 35, take 36, besmear 37, sow 38, buy 39, drink 40, conquer 41, leave 42, permit 43, desire 44, seek 45, form 46, break 47, marry 48, comb 49, despise 50, strew 51, discern 52, rub 53, immerse 54, shut 55, send 56, gather 57, seek 58, yield 59, shake 60, press 61, wear 62, mow 63, stand 64, put 65, turn 66, elicit 67, lie down 68, snatch 69, make noise 70, nourish 71, sharpen 72, know 73, loosen 74, tell, 75, rule 76, cook 77, fix 78, dye 79, convey 80, live 81, flow 82, behold 83, bury 84, come 85, ascertain 86, find 87, prop 88, drink 89, feel 90, open 91, sanction 92.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE MASTERY SERIES.

'At the commencement of this year we favourably noticed one of the useful series of text-books produced by Mr. Prendergast, viz. "The Hebrew Manual." Now the "Latin Manual" lies on our table, and under the same system the student is made acquainted with the language without a previous knowledge of grammar. The "Mastery system" is quite original, and would either enable an adult to learn Latin without the help of a teacher, or form a most useful precursor to the Technical Grammar, which, according to Mr. Prendergast, should not be attempted by boys under thirteen. The syntax is exemplified in the body of the Manual, while the Epitome of the Accidence shews the mechanism of the language. A series of sentences, with their English versions, are so arranged, that they shall embrace every construction, inflection, and word of the text, and these are to be thoroughly learned by heart. By this means great facility is attained in oral composition. . . . . Mr. Prendergast insists emphatically on a complete "Mastery" of each sentence before proceeding to the [next] portion, as he judges it a waste of time to do anything short of that desirable end; and hence comes the title of a most useful series of handbooks.'

OXFORD UNDERGRADUATES' JOURNAL, *October* 17, 1872.

'. . . . . If Mr. Prendergast had done no more than turn out some new books of sentences no worse than the rest, we should see no occasion to quarrel with him. But what he has done is in fact very different. The *Mastery* of Languages, as he calls the method which he claims to have invented or perfected, is not a pretence or shadow, but a definite and intelligible method. . . . . We agree with Mr. Prendergast that it cannot be right to learn Latin and Greek one way and modern languages another way, on the absurd supposition that the former are dead and the latter living; and we further agree that the present scholastic method, which some schoolmasters actually want to extend to modern languages, is distinctly wrong. . . . . If a formula there must be, Mr. Prendergast's is more elastic and reasonable than most others. . . . . There can be little doubt that, for the purpose of acquiring complete command of a limited vocabulary, nothing better could well be devised. A learner who has gone conscientiously through one of these books,

ought, at the end, to have everything in it at the tip of his tongue. Even one knowing something of the language in a general way might find it worth while, if he wanted for some special purpose to get up some special set of words, such as the terms of art proper to a science or business, to make himself familiar with them by Mr. Prendergast's plan. . . . . New invention. . . . . A good point is the Appendix of couplets—i.e., pairs of sentences, constructed on identical models, so that all the words are interchangeable and continue to make sense. These, if properly worked, cannot fail to be useful, with or without the other features of the system.'

SATURDAY REVIEW, *November* 23, 1872.

'The object of this new system of teaching Latin composition is to impart a knowledge of the elements of grammar, pure and simple, by familiarising the mind of the beginner very gradually with the construction and inflection of the language, without confusing him with technical terms or rules or instruction. This is brought about by a series of sentences and their English versions, so as to embody and explain every construction. The method seems thoroughly effective, and most likely to revolutionise classical teaching in its best interests.'

SCHOOL BOARD CHRONICLE, *November* 9, 1872.

'This is not so much a new manual as a new *method* of teaching languages, and as such it reflects the highest credit upon the patience and genius of its author. . . . . No doubt there is much that is very suggestive and helpful about it, as the tendency of the best modern teaching of any language has undoubtedly been—to get to the language itself as soon as possible, and work up *to* a grammar, rather than *from* it. . . . . With a book like this we are willing to abdicate our office of critic, and be content with the more humble duty of earnestly inviting the attention of our professional brethren to a method of instruction which bears upon it the impress of deep and earnest thought and care, and of suggesting a careful study—if possible, an actual trial—and of asking for the results to be placed before the readers of *The Schoolmaster* at an early period. We may add that Mr. Quick, in one of the articles referred to, expresses his conviction "that Mr. Prendergast's name will live in the history of didactics." Such an opinion from one who has made the history of educational method his special study may well excite some desire among teachers to know a little more of the Mastery system.'

THE SCHOOLMASTER.

'. . . . It cannot fail to be highly successful whenever it is honestly and perseveringly followed, and we would recommend all who wish to know something of Latin to give it a trial.'

LEEDS MERCURY.

. . . . The system is ingenious and attractive.' EXAMINER.

'. . . . Mr. Prendergast's method is wholly different from any other with which we are acquainted—so different indeed that, without personal experience of it, we almost hesitate to offer an opinion as to its merits. . . . It is, at any rate, novel and ingenious.'

EDUCATIONAL TIMES.

'I have gradually arrived at a decided conviction that in teaching languages we begin at the wrong end. Formerly, people used in science to begin with theories and proceed to facts; now good teachers of science lead even beginners to observe facts first, and then proceed to laws. But in grammar we still begin with abstract principles, which it is impossible for a child's mind to assimilate. When sentences are first taught and variations made, upon the plan recommended by Mr. Prendergast, I have found that children do not pronounce with the usual British accent, and do learn to express themselves in idiomatic French and German. They get to know, as Dr. Moberly expresses it, the sentence-moulds of other languages. Besides, the power of observation is cultivated; they learn to make rules themselves, and their grammatical faculty is developed. So far from the Mastery system, rightly understood, being a superficial one, it is the most thorough I know. I hope we shall, eventually, teach grammar as we now teach arithmetic. I mean, give no rules, but induce the learner to find them out.'—*See preface to Summary of H.M. Commissioners' Reports on Female Education by D. Beale, Principal of Ladies' College, Cheltenham*, 1869.

'Among the educational problems which still remain unsolved in England, that of the best method of teaching languages stands pre-eminent. Numerous processes, called methods, are, it is true, in use among us, and it is also true that by means of them a certain measure of success is attained, but the principles on which success or failure depend are little understood by the ordinary run of teachers. * * * The multitude of "methods" attests the lack of fixed principles of teaching. The fact is—and a very important fact too—that we only arrive at efficient processes of instruction by deducing from the natural method of learning * * * the natural and true method of teaching. The main business of the teacher is to teach the pupil how to teach himself. Mr. Prendergast has, in an extremely interesting treatise, "The Handbook to the Mastery Series," shown that a "natural" system of teaching involves (1) very short lessons, (2) perfect mastery of them (hence the term "mastery"), (3) constant repetition of all that has been learnt, with a view to retain the mastery acquired. Then as to the matter of the lessons. These consist not of mere words and phrases as elements to be employed synthetically, but of entire idiomatic sentences—to be first "mastered," then resolved into their component parts. We strongly recommend Mr. Prendergast's "Handbook," as a lucid exposition of many very valuable didactic principles; and also his adaptation of them to practice in the separate volumes dedicated to "French" and "German;" and we especially advise those who intend to give his system a trial to "master" the "Handbook" in the first instance.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

'The writer determined to put the Mastery system to the test in Germany. * * * After a study of less than two weeks he was able to sustain conversation in the newly acquired language on a great variety of subjects. * * * So completely did the Mastery system vindicate its practicability in the test to which it was thus subjected, that the writer feels it his duty, as it is his pleasure, to recommend it when-

ever and wherever opportunity offers; and not only to scholars and students of linguistic science would he extend this recommendation, but to tourists and pleasure-seekers who may perchance have but a limited amount of time for their foreign investigations.'—*Preface to the American Edition, by Professor Gallaudet, Principal of the Columbia Institute, Washington.*

'If we are, as some think, on the eve of a great reformation in the methods of studying language, Mr. Thomas Prendergast will certainly be recognised as its Luther. Educational conventions have debated the possibility of inventing a better system of instruction. College fellows have puzzled their venerable heads over the subject. It has found its way into Reviews. At last the time has come and the man! Mr. Prendergast, in his book, "On the Mastery of Languages," propounded the theory that the true way to learn an unknown language is, not to parrot its grammar and to thumb its lexicon, but to go to work, as a child does, to learn words and the idiomatic arrangement of words, and at once to put them to use.'—*Hartford Courant, Conn., U. S. A.*

'Mr. Prendergast's "Mastery System" of teaching languages, which has recently been introduced in England, and met there with the most extraordinary success, is truly a marvel of simplicity and ingenuity; and we cannot too strongly urge teachers and students of German and French to give the above-named manuals a trial. Teachers will find that this new system considerably lessens their arduous task, and that it offers more guarantees of speedy and certain success than any of the old theories; and the students will not have to burden their minds with all that mass of unnecessary rubbish with which most of the French and German grammars now in use abound; and will, after a comparatively short time, not only be able to read the languages, but to speak and pronounce them correctly.'—*Lafayette Courier (U. S.).*

'It is a system carefully and philosophically deduced from the author's own experience and observation.'—*Daily News.*

'We know that there are some who have given Mr. Prendergast's plan a trial, and discovered that in a very few weeks its results had surpassed all their anticipation.'—*Record.*

'We have argued the subject in our own mind, but we must frankly confess that we have found all our objections answered in an apparently satisfactory manner in the "Handbook." * * * * In so far as we are enabled to judge, the "Mastery System" is worthy of an unprejudiced trial.'—*Greenock Advertiser.*

'To gain a thorough command of the common phrases which the majority use exclusively, and all men use chiefly, is the goal at which the "Mastery System" aims; and we think that that goal can be reached by its means more easily, and in a shorter time, than by any method yet made known. * * * With such a preparation, the Englishman may go abroad and open his mouth confidently. * * * We know of no other plan which will infallibly lead to this result in a reasonable time, and therefore we heartily recommend the "Mastery System." Manuals of the French and German have been published, and the method will no doubt be applied to other languages.'—*Norfolk News.*

'Mr. Prendergast leaves no stone unturned to endeavour to make his theory clear, and he argues it out with such power and truth that one cannot help going along with him, feeling that his statements are sensible and just.'—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

'* * * Believing, from our own experience and observation of the process, that it is the memory not of words but of the form of a few typical sentences which helps us the most in our attempts to talk a new tongue.'—*Papers for the Schoolmaster.*

'En un mot, c'est le système le plus pratique que la philologie ait produit pour l'enseignement des langues étrangères.'—*L'Impartial de Boulogne-sur-Mer.*

'In Spanish we have one of Mr. Thomas Prendergast's "Mastery Series" (Longmans), a system which very competent judges pronounce to be of the very highest efficiency.'—*Spectator.*

'This very excellent manual is designed to enable beginners to read the Hebrew Scriptures without the aid of a teacher, exhibiting, as it does, a most practical and well-graduated method of procedure, which cannot fail to enable beginners to rapidly acquire the power of wielding Hebrew forms and idioms of speech with facility, and to retain them in their memory by a fixed law of association * * * We have no hesitation in recommending it as the most useful manual for teaching Hebrew yet extant.'—*John Bull*, May 10, 1873.

THE MASTERY OF LANGUAGES, 8VO. 3RD EDITION.—'The author of this curious and interesting book makes in the preface a sort of half apology for its want of originality. He tells us that as his method "only professes to be an exposition of phenomena which have come under every one's observation, the want of novelty may not be considered altogether unpardonable." * * * The one conspicuous feature of Mr. Prendergast's book seems to us its originality, both in execution and design. * * * It is in the new application of old facts that originality lies, and, as a rule, the older the facts the greater the originality. It therefore appears to us that Mr. Prendergast deserves the highest credit for the rare novelty with which he has invested a thoroughly trite theme. * * * He charges headlong at institutions venerable from their age and prestige with a coolness which might make Mr. Bright himself turn pale. If there be a fundamental article in the Creed of the ordinary English linguist it is that, in learning a language, you must at once set vigorously to work to floor the grammar. * * * Mr. Prendergast certainly ought to have an unusual development of the bump of philoprogenitiveness, for no such friend of the schoolboy has yet appeared. If he succeeds in his crusade against that most dreaded and detested of all scholastic instruments of torture [Grammar], generations yet unborn will bless his name.

'We cannot hope to give our readers a very complete or exact notice of a process altogether so new, but must refer them to the book itself, which is so clear and lively in its treatment that it is far from uninteresting even for those who take it up merely from curiosity, with little notion of putting it to any practical use. To all who are studying or about to study a language we heartily recommend it as full of useful

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